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Special Issue This Week: Chinese in South Africa

Chinese in South Africa Have Many Similarities To Chinese in America

By DAVID K. LOW

David K. Low, a native of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, came to the Bay Area in 1946. He has served on the Board of Directors at the Chinese Hospital in SF and has been an active member of the Sam Yup Association.

This article is a condensed version of "Chinese in South Africa," which appeared in the May 1985 issue of "Bulletin," published by the Chinese Historical Society of America.

The Chinese in South Africa are now classified as "Honorary-Whites."

Worldwide attention has been focused on the "apartheid" racial policy of South Africa. This policy has encountered virtually universal condemnation, especially in the United States.

"Apartheid" is an Afrikaans word for separateness. It is a policy designed, in theory, to preserve the individual identities of the various ethnic groups. The main goal is for each group to develop complete self determination in its own designated area.

It is, however, the unfair and harsh application of this policy against Non-Whites that is arousing worldwide revulsion. South Africa has become a pariah amongst the family of nations.

There are approximately 9,000 Chinese in South Africa, with 4,000 in Johannesburg, 2,000 in Port Elizabeth, 1,000 in Pretoria, 500 each in Cape Town and East London, and smaller numbers in Kimberley and Durban. There are 28 million people in South Africa, of which, only 4.5 million are White.

Of the Chinese in South Africa today, about 2,000 are Hakkas from Meixian County and the balance is mostly from Shunde County (part of Sam Yup) in Guangdong Province.

FIRST SETTLERS

Johannesburg is known by the South African Chinese as Gold Mountain.

Of all the continents, Africa appears to have been the last to receive organized Chinese immigration, in spite of the fact that Chinese expeditions led by Zheng He reached the east coast of Africa in the early 15th Century.

The Chinese first settled in South Africa early in the 19th Century. In 1806, Britain captured the Cape Colony from Holland when Holland was an ally of Napoleon. Due to a labor shortage at the Cape Colony in 1815, Britain imported 23 Chinese masons and carpenters to work in the colony on a three-year contract.

The present day Chinese population developed from sporadic, unorganized immigration of Cantonese traders who made their way from China to South Africa via the Indian Ocean Islands of Madagascar and Mauritius around 1891.

Many of the traders moved inland toward Kimberley and Johannesburg because of the discovery of diamonds and gold. The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) caused them to scatter to the interior and the seaports. Many traders brought their wives and children with them. If single, they returned to China to marry, went back to South Africa alone, and then sent for their wives and children later.

GOLD MINES

After the Anglo-Boer War in 1904, there was a shortage of labor to develop the gold mines around Johannesburg. The British Government gave permission to the Chamber of Mines to import approximately 63,000 Chinese laborers to work in the gold mines. These laborers were recruited mostly from Shantung Province residents who spoke Mandarin.

The Chinese presence on the Rand caused serious political reaction and public outrage. The Chinese laborers were abused and exploited by the mining companies and matters were not helped when the interpreters hired by the mining companies were Cantonese who did not speak Mandarin.

Strikes and disturbances were frequent. Many miners left the camps, formed gangs and caused trouble in White areas. Subsequently, all of the Chinese mine workers were repatriated to China by 1910.

NO VOTE

In South Africa today, the Chinese basically occupy a strange position in a strange society. Under the Electoral Act, they are classified as Non-Whites. Thus, they are ineligible to vote. According to the Department of the Community Development, they are classified as Asian and are included in the general Colored group.

On the other hand, the Japanese are officially classified as honorary Whites and are accorded all the rights and privileges of the Whites.

The Chinese, although legally classified as Non-Whites, can stay in the same hotels, eat in the same restaurants, drink in the same bars and do most of the things that White people can do -- as long as no White person objects.

Should someone object, the restaurant, hotel or bar owner can eject the Chinese from his premises.

HOUSING

Today in South Africa, the Chinese can purchase homes in

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South of Sahara Chinese Have 2700 Year History

By HIM MARK LAI

Africa is a long way from China, but a flourishing commerce in Chinese goods had developed with East Africa as early as the 8th century AD, as evidenced by abundant Chinese coins and broken china which have been unearthed. Much of the early traffic was conducted through Arab traders, but by the 11th century Chinese merchants may have established trading stations on the East African coast. Later, during the 13th century, Kublai Khan reportedly sent an emissary to Madagascar (now Malagasy) for China's first contact with that island, and in the 15th century fleets commanded by Ming Admiral Zheng. He dropped anchor off the East African coast three times. However, these last events marked the zenith of Chinese contacts with Africa before the modern period. Chinese interest in maritime explorations waned as the Ming and Qing emperors led the country into isolation and it was not until the 19th century that many Chinese came to this region again.

OLDEST COMMUNITY

The bulk of modern Chinese immigration to Africa was directed toward the eastern and southern regions of the continent. Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Malagasy, played a key Records indicate that the first Chinese arrived in this British colony during the early 1800's, and by 1826 five more Chinese had joined him to establish the oldest Chinese community in this part of the world.

During this period, the drive to abolish black slavery in the British Empire was gaining momentum. Plantation owners began to look for alternate sources of cheap labor, and in 1829 the first contract laborers, including 40 Chinese, were introduced from Penang and Singapore. In subsequent years additional Chinese were imported from the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, but most of the contract laborers were Indians from India. Some Chinese who completed their contracts remained on the island and became part of the Mauritian Chinese community which

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Presidential Commission Warns About Threat of Asian Gangsters in US

WASHINGTON - A presidential commission announced on Oct. 4 that Asian organized crime in the US threatens to become even more firmly established and powerful than the Mafia.

President Reagan's Commission on Organized Crime reported that gangs in Japan and Taiwan are beginning to "corrupt legitimate segments of American society" and can be "every bit as sophisticated as La Cosa Nostra," another name for the Mafia. The Asian groups include the Yakuza of Japan and the Bamboo Gang of Taiwan.

Some Yakuza members were recently arrested in Hawaii "who sought to exchange $1 million of heroin for handguns and rocket launchers" for use in a gang war, according to the commission.

The statement added that Bamboo Gang members arrested last month in NY and California for heroin dealing may have come to the US "as a response to pressure being placed upon this organization by Taiwanese law enforcement."

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EDITORIAL

Let's Remember the Asians in South Africa

As the racial tensions in South Africa escalates, Chinese Americans can no longer remain silent.

The Chinese in America, who have experienced racial discrimination for more than a century and have seen our lawmakers legislate the Chinese Exclusion Act, abhor apartheid. We find the South African government's reaction to recent domestic violence and international outcry arrogant and contemptible.

We would like to remind our readers that the problem in South Africa is not only a black vs. white situation: there are thousands of Asians living in South Africa today. Although the government has recently created a separate colored assembly, and has lifted the Chinese to the classification of "honorary whites," Asians in the country still face bias and discrimination. And Chinese Americans who live in the Southern states as late as the 1950's would remember what it was like to be classified as "colored."

As we fought for our equality and civil rights, let us not forget both the blacks and the Asians in South Africa.

Dismantling of School Affirmative Action

Our worst fear has now become a reality in the hand of the new vindictive school board and administration in San Francisco.

On July 31 we expressed our apprehension over the abrupt and disruptive removal of former Superintendent Robert Alioto by the bare majority of the seven-member SF Board of Education. Specifically we wrote, "Not only are we concerned about the stability and integrity of the school district, we are also most apprehensive over the future of existing programs of integration, bilingual education and affirmative action. In particular, we have reasons to worry over what will happen to the district's bilingual education program mandated by the US Supreme Court following the Lau v. Nichols decision and how personnel changes in these programs will affect the quality of education. Last but not least, we must wonder if the affirmative action program initiated by Alioto and his top staff will be dismantled and whether the Asian American school administrators, promoted during the Alioto era, such as Associated Superintendent Carol Choye and Personnel Director Albert Cheng, to mention a few, will become victims of similar intrigues."

We are indeed most distressed to learn last week that the number of minority administrators has declined under the district's new management team and women have lost clout. The latest report indicates that twenty-two new administrators, including eleven who are not minorities, have been named by the Myra Kopf-Carlos Cornejo regime. Superintendent Cornejo now surrounds himself with almost all white male advisors. Also, since July, thirteen administrators, all minorities, have left the ranks or been demoted. Asian Americans appear to have sustained the heaviest casualties: both Choye and Cheng have been demoted. Several Asian and Hispanic administrators holding key positions in the district's bilingual education program likewise suffered the same fate.

To add insult to injury, board president Kopf suggested that the changes were necessary "because he (Alioto) would put people there who didn't qualify."

As for the district's 1975 affirmative action resolution of making its teaching and administrative staff reflective of the ethnicity of its student body, Kopf's attitude is outright contemptuous: "The resolution is worth nothing at this time." As board member Ben Tom correctly pointed out, "What she is really saying is she doesn't really support affirmative action."

It would be wrong to lay the blame solely on Kopf. What is going on has the consent and support of the slim majority which includes Rosario Anaya, Libby Dennebeim and Joanne Miller. Their actions individually must be held accountable.

Article Leads to The Writing of "Sole Survivor"

To the Editor:

Thank you for reviewing "Sole Survivor."

At a time when we are being bombarded with negative images of Asians and Asian Americans, Poon Lim's strength and courage in the face of adversity provides a positive antidote. I appreciate your bringing his story to the attention of readers of East/West.

Ruthanne Lum McCunn,
San Francisco

Provides Positive Images of Asians

To the Editor:

Last month author Ruthanne Lum McCunn was the guest speaker for the Chinese Historical Society of Southern Calif. She previewed her latest book "Sole Survivor" which was reviewed by Judy Yung in E/W.

I feel honored that I had a small part in the writing of that book. Several years ago, after a group of us from the Society interviewed Lim Poon, I wrote an article about him and Ruthanne just happened to read it, and became fascinated with his story. And that's how it all began! It's a well-written book, and I hope it does well when Ruthanne and Mr. Poon introduce it to the public in New York.

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LETTERS

The Historical Society is celebrating its tenth anniversary, and we have had an extremely busy year, with all kinds of events. Two weeks ago we held a very sucessful fashion show, and Oct. 19 will be our big 10th anniversary banquet.

Margie Lew,
Los Angeles

Readers Protest Printing of CIA Recruitment Ad

To the Editor:

...With the global negative image of the CIA, I don't think East/West should accept the agency's recruitment ad. I recognize that advertising and the editorial content of a newspaper are different, but when such an ad appears in the paper, readers may think that "East/West is recruiting for CIA". And, that's not cool!

Hanson Chang,
Berkeley

(East/West has received several letters protesting the CIA recruitment ad. By accepting the placement of an ad, the newspaper is not asked to condone the agency's record, policy or present involvements. We believe that Asian Americans should be employed at all levels of the government, including agencies such as the FBI and the CIA. Their willingness to recruit in the Asian American community should not be discouraged. - Ed.)

New Multicultural Preschool Has Chinese and Japanese Bilingual Teaching Staff

Nihonmachi Little Friends of SF will be opening a new preschool program on Oct. 21, to serve children from age 2-1/2 to 5. The new program will have an Asian multicultural approach with Chinese as well as Japanese bilingual staff. Fees average $15 a day, which includes lunch, breakfast, and two snacks. The school is located at the YWCA, 1830 Sutter St. (922-8898).

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Racial violence, bilingual education, immigration and human services are just a few of the issues that affect Asian Americans today. A new Asian play production, an Asian star athlete making it to a pro team, the trials or triumphs of minority businesses--all these contribute to the overall Asian experience.

That is why people who want to keep in touch with the Asian American scene read *East/West*.Its pages are loaded with news and human interest features that you won't find in major dailies. And they are all written with strict adherence to the highest journalistic standards and a sensitivity towards minorities that is so lacking in many other papers.

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Minority School Administrators in SF Fell in Number Since Alioto's Ouster

By KAREN WONG

SAN FRANCISCO - The number of minority administrators in the SF Unified School District dropped under the new management, according to the Sept. 30 "SF Examiner," and board members are becoming increasingly concerned.

About 36 percent of the administrators were ethnic minorities when former superintendent Robert Alioto was ousted, said the "Examiner." Now, the number has dropped to 33 percent under acting superintendent Carlos Cornejo's management.

Eleven of the 22 new administrators are minorities. However, all 13 administrators who have left the ranks are minorities.

The "Examiner" took its figures from school records of administrative moves made between July 23 and Sept. 25.

The district's Affirmative Action policy calls for the ethnic makeup of the administration to be consistent with the ethnic makeup of the student population.

MINORITIES

About 84 percent of the district's students were minorities, according to last year's figures.

Although Alioto's cabinet was still below the ethnic parity, an East/West source said the number of minority administrators was steadily increasing.

This drop was the first percentage decrease in the last 10 years, said the source, and is seen as a definite step backwards.

Board president Myra Kopf, however, told the "Examiner" that much of what was previously perceived as progress in the area of affirmative action was actually not.

"This (the recent drop) would happen no matter who was there (as superintendent)," Kopf told the "Examiner." "That's because he (Alioto) would put people there who didn't qualify."

COMMENT

Board member Ben Tom said Kopf's comment was an "unfortunate remark that ... implies minorities are inferior" and "do not have the ability to do a proper job."

Board member Richard Cerbatos said her comments were "damning to affirmative action, and damning to the people who are moving ahead and doing a good, oftentimes excellent job."

Cerbatos added that, besides the drop in minority administrators, affirmative action has been further hurt by the "diminishing of authority" of those minorities still holding administrative positions.

He said, "If you look at people directly responsible to the superintendent with a lot of heavy responsibility, the minorities have been pushed down."

The "Examiner" said Carol Choye and Olivia Martinez, both associate superintendents, used to report directly to Alioto. Now, they report to another associate superintendent who reports to the deputy superintendent who then reports to Cornejo.

KNOCKED DOWN

Cerbatos said, "Most people were knocked down one or two notches" as Choye and Martinez were.

Kopf told the "Examiner" that some minorities dropped from their ranks because they failed to pass the state proficiency examination. Teachers and administrators who obtained their positions in the last two years are required to take the test.

The "Examiner," however, found that only two of the 13 minority administrators who were removed failed the examination.

Of the district's affirmative action policy, Kopf told the "Examiner" that "the resolution is worth nothing at this time. It is my understanding that the chairman of the personnel committee is going to come in with specific date(s) ... and goals, much more realistic, to say that this will be implemented in the following manner."

WRONG

Tom said, "For her to say we no longer follow (affirmative action) policy is wrong." He added that her comment "shows she's not a follower of Affirmative Action."

Cerbatos also said Kopf has "not expressed support for Affirmative Action."

He added that he would like to see the district's personnel office form a team to recruit minorities for "another series of hirings probably next April or May."

He said that the average age of teachers is between 55 and 57, that a lot of them are going to retire, and that the district will have the ability to hire new teachers.

$500-A-Plate Fundraiser Draws $50,000 for Hsieh

(L to R) Justice Harry Low, Benny Yee, Mrs. Thomas Hsieh, Thomas Hsieh

SAN FRANCISCO - The group known as Friends of Thomas Hsieh, organized to support Hsieh's still-unannounced campaign for supervisor next year, drew 120 people and raised about $50,000 in a fundraising dinner in Chinatown Oct. 2.

Harry Low, presiding justice of the Court of Appeals, told the group that they were witnessing an "almost historic" moment, in supporting the "first Asian American to be elected to the board of supervisors on his own."

He added, "The presence of both Gordon Lau and Benny Yee, chairmen of the two sister city committees -- the SF-Shanghai and the SF-Taipei -- symbolize the united Chinese community support for the endeavors of Hsieh."

John Molinari, president of the board of supervisors, said that he would support Hsieh "all along until he gets a seat."

Ben Tom of the SF Board of Education said, "I told him I will help him. However, he needs to do a lot of homework in order to gain the local support."

Hsieh, in a speech radiating with confidence and enthusiasm, told the crowd that he had "a broad view of the way the city functions" and wanted to "use this experience to serve the Asian community and people in SF in a greater capacity."

Other speakers included Dr. Chia-Wei Woo, president of SF State University; Anni Chung, head of Self-Help for the Elderly; Rosalyn Koo, treasurer of Friends of Thomas Hsieh; and Benny Yee.

Four Women in SF Chinatown Are Targets of Rape Attempts

SAN FRANCISCO - During the past ten weeks, four Asian women in their twenties have been attacked by a would-be rapist, in the area of Chinatown and Nob Hill.

All assaults took place between 3 and 5:30 pm. In each case, the man followed the women into their apartment buildings. The women have so far frightened away the attacker by screaming, but in the last case, he ripped off the woman's blouse and sexually assaulted her.

The police department described the suspect as having an olive-colored complexion and "Mediterranean" features, with medium-length brown hair graying at the temples, and a thin nose. He stands about five foot eight or nine, is 25 to 35 years old, and wears casual clothes.

The first assault occurred on July 31 on the 600 block of Bush St., the next on the 500 block of Stockton, and the last two -- both on Sept. 26 -- on the 1000 block of Leavenworth and the 1500 block of Clay.

The police department is now working on a composite drawing of the suspect.

Stanford Upholds Steven Mosher's Termination

PALO ALTO - Stanford University President Donald Kennedy last week upheld the 1983 termination of the graduate student Steven Mosher and charged him with misusing grant funds and forging documents. Stanford hired private detectives and handwriting experts in its investigation and concluded that Mosher bought a truck in Hong Kong with research funds intended for a camera and fabricated the sales receipt for a Nikon F2 camera.

Mosher conducted research in a village near Guangzhou from 1979 to 1980 as a doctoral student in anthropology. The Chinese government accused him of violating travel restriction by driving around in Guangxi and Guizhou, bringing a female secretary into China without permission and trying to smuggle rare coins out of the country.

Mosher insisted an article on forced abortion in China which he had written for Taiwan's China Times Weekly angered the Chinese. He also charged China pressured Stanford to expel him.

In 1983, the Stanford anthropology department voted 11-0 to expel Mosher.

Subway Killer Convicted Of Second Degree Murder

NEW YORK - Former Peace Corps volunteer John Cardinale was found guilty of second degree murder Oct. 3 for pushing 19-year-old Chinese newlywed Ly Yung Cheung to her death in front of a speeding subway train last year.

Cardinale will be sentenced Oct. 23. He faces 25 years to life.

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Media Spotlight on South Africa Crisis Aids Growth of Ethical Investment Co.

By L.L. MING

SAN FRANCISCO - Working Assets, the nation's most successful "ethical" investment firm (E/W 8/28), is getting its message across to more potential investors than ever, with the South African crisis in the headlines.

"People are just now beginning to realize that their money is used by companies in South Africa to reinforce the apartheid structure," said John Harrington, a partner in the firm.

"We have a tremendous increase in requests for information about Working Assets specifically, and socially responsible investment companies in general, since the events in South Africa over the past six to nine months."

David Kim, co-founder and partner of Working Assets, agreed. "I think there's a great awareness that that issue has created," he said. "It's catching on fire, and it seems to be going faster and faster, where more and more people are coming into the field."

SECOND CLASS CITIZENS

"Asians in South Africa are treated as second class citizens," added Harrington, who has visited that country several times. "They don't have the right to vote. They have limited rights to leasing or selling property ... Asians have been forcibly moved and had their homes and businesses literally destroyed."

He named IBM as one example of an American company that helps the South African government implement apartheid.

BOOK OF LIFE

"Every man, woman and child in South Africa has to maintain an identity document known as a 'Book of Life.' ... Asians have a little more mobility than blacks, but they still have to carry a Book of Life. IBM processes the Book of Life, and scrutinizes Asians and blacks for their political activities. Asians, like colored and blacks, have been rounded up and identified. The police state identifies them through this data.

"IBM sells and leases the computers. And of course they maintain the computers through a service contract. And they're not required to do that by law."

Kim was asked whether a total abandonment of South Africa by American companies would cause people to lose interest in socially responsible investment firms such as Working Assets.

"No. It would probably *improve* our business," he replied. "The entire process of the South African issue coming to the public awareness has created an impetus for the public becoming more aware of the need for socially responsible investing. And since we are at the forefront of that particular field, we, along with other people in the field, will benefit."

CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

SOUND

Mandarin yīn Cantonese yum

The character "sound" combines with "happiness" (音樂) to make music. Notes in music are "sound symbols" (音符), "sound steps" (音階) is the musical scale. And it is obvious that "low sound" (低音) is bass and "high sound" (高音) is soprano. "Return sound" (回音) is echo. "Mother sound" (母音) is a vowel, and "child sound" (子音) is a consonant.

The ancient scripts of "sound" (音) and "saying" (音) were similar. "Sound" had an extra stroke inside the character "mouth" (口). This led some scholars to conjecture that the stroke represented the tongue. The tongue helps to produce a sound, so they say. The modern scripts of "saying" (言) and "sound" (音) are quite different. Although the two words still retain some resemblance. "Sound" now looks like a combination of "to stand" (立) and "the sun" (日). Standing on the sun bears no relations to "sound". However, if it helps you to remember the character, you may imagine a man sweating as he sings his song.

A hot number, I'd say!

By GORDON LEW
(All rights reserved)

CHINA'S SONGBIRD

Liang Ning (above), winner of the 1984 International Singing Competition in Helsinki, Finland, is the first Chinese singer in over 35 years to receive this type of award. She and another Chinese singer known as Dilber, who finished second in the competition, will appear in concert at 8 pm on Tuesday Oct. 15 at Herbst Theatre, 410 Van Ness Ave., SF.

Hailed by critics throughout Europe, the two sopranos are making their American debuts with a program entitled "An Evening of Opera and Classical Songs." Included are songs by Schumann, Bellini, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Rossini, as well as some Chinese songs, all with piano accompaniment. Liang Ning is a mezzo-soprano, while Dilber sings coloratura. Tickets are priced at $10 to $20.

Annual Open House For Youth Center Debuts New Video

SAN FRANCISCO - The Chinatown Youth Center at 1693 Polk St. invites the public to its annual open house on Friday Oct. 18 from 4 to 7 pm. The event will celebrate 15 years of delinquency prevention programs to Asian youth in SF.

A highlight of the open house will be the first public screening of "Q It Up," a 17-minute bilingual video on drug abuse (E/W 9/23).

According to Joseph Lam, drug counselor for the Youth Center, 50 percent of Chinese females and 25 percent of Chinese males polled in a sixth-grade class in SF have experimented with drugs.

The Center's drug outreach program is funded by the United Way, and "Q It Up" was funded by a grant from the Community Substance Abuse Services of the City and County of SF.

Myra Chow, former director of the Chinatown Youth Center, was the moving force behind the video project. "Q It Up" includes performances by Laureen Chew, Victor Wong, and Cora Miao of the film "Dim Sum."

Oakland Asian Speechmakers Install New Club President

John Tsu (l.), new president of the Lincoln's Address Toastmasters Club, accepts the gavel from outgoing president Thomas Tom. The club, which teaches the art of becoming a polished public speaker, began in 1983 and has mainly Asian members. Guests are welcome to attend all meetings, which are held on the first and third Thursday of every month at 6:15 pm, at 310-8th St. in Oakland. (Jeanne Jew, 273-3274)

SF General Hospital Seeking Interpreters For Asian Languages

SAN FRANCISCO - SF General Hospital has a "critical need" of interpreters who speak Cambodian, Laotian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, and Tagalog.

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CULTURE

Ah Ying: True Story And Moving Film

By WING TEK LUM

Cheung Chung Pak, the acting eacher and would-be filmmaker, an early point in *Ah Ying* ex- lains that he wants to make a film Hong Kong that "reflects our me." "If not," he says, "no one ill know we ever existed." The me and the people which he re- rs to are not the kung fu heroes r the soap-opera lovers we have een accustomed to from Hong Kong movies (and whom even the udents in the acting class con- der to be the proper subjects for lm as suggested by the two indi- idual skits performed in their ini- al class). Instead we are presented ith a social setting depicting in ich detail the realities, and not the antasies, of the great majority of Hong Kong's people.

The movie is actually entitled *Bun Bìn Yàhn* in Cantonese and erhaps can be roughly translated s "An Unfulfilled Woman." It re- ords one young person's meta- norphosis from a caterpillar to a utterfly (similar in some ways to he plot of *Flashdance*), though his movie's ending is only tenta- ive about whether Ah Ying will urn out to be something more han a drab moth. What we are hown through vignettes cutting ack and forth from Ah Ying's arious worlds are glimpses inside he cocoon, a hothouse environ- nent which could lead as easily to uffocation as to maturation.

THIRD SISTER

Hui So Ying, or Ah Ying, is the Third Sister in a family unit of ten, consisting of the parents, a son and his wife, five daughters and an- other son. Their standard of living would probably be considered ower class by Westerners, though nothing out of the ordinary by most who live in Hong Kong. The family's income, as is often the case, comes from a variety of sources. The elder brother drives a taxi, and one of the sisters appar- ently works in an electronics fac- tory. Although left unsaid, other siblings may also have jobs, though others still may be in secondary school. The parents appear some- what fortunate,in their own small way, running their own fish stall— though we suspect that the busi- ness is not what it might be, for the father is a slow worker given to naps and drink. Only Ah Ying of all of the children helps at the stall, and for her work she is given HK$500 in spending money each month.

We would presume that the Hui children are generally not well edu- cated, like Ah Ying who at one point confesses to having failed the critical English section of her secondary school leaving exam. Education is seen like the HK$2000 worth of history books locked up in the Huis' cabinet—merely some- thing nice to look at once in a while. Given that the Hong Kong school system is compulsory only up to the equivalent of our ninth- grade level, it is no wonder that under family pressures the children choose to find jobs as early as pos- sible in order to augment the fam- ily income. But without the scho- lastic credentials, Ah Ying and her siblings face the same fish-after- fish careers as that of their parents.

The Huis occupy a pair of ad- joining flats in what appears to be one of Hong Kong's many public housing projects (that they have obtained side-by-side units seems in fact quite lucky). One of the small flats serves as a living/dining room for the entire family, with the elder brother and his wife oc- cupying the bedroom; the second flat accommodates the other eight, with the parents in the bedroom and the other six children sleeping on three bunk beds in the main room. What Ah Ying can therefore claim as her own space, in the Western individualistic sense, is merely a cube of air delineated by her lower bunk (although in one scene another sister is shown sleep- ing on it). It is here that Ah Ying hangs her treasured birthday cards from her boyfriend, and it is here that she invites Cheung to sit when he visits. But these are small luxu- ries. When Cheung betrays his Western mores by suggesting that she live out on her own, Ah Ying immediately dismisses it as naïve; it is a sober recognition that these two flats are where she will stay for years to come.

SARDINES

Privacy perforce takes the form of stereo headphones in such a home life; if not that, then one must get used to others listening in on one's telephone conversations. And in order to escape from the crowded family environment ("sar- dines" as Ah Ying describes it), the Hui children seek outside ac- tivities—the "studying, picnicking, camping, swimming" that their father complains about. Camping trips such as the one Ah Ying reminisces about may be a bit uncom- mon, but it does show to what lengths young people will go to have a few intimate moments by themselves. (Ah Ying and her boy- friend, Ah Hung, also enjoy the luxury of Ah Hung's private rooms in his family's flat where they can have sex). Evening schools, like the acting class and the French and fencing clubs mentioned by one of the sisters, are often at- tended more for diversion and so- cial opportunities and not neces- sarily for the subjects being taught. It is inevitable that the father counting noses in his Chiu Chow dialect one night would find one of his children still not returned home.

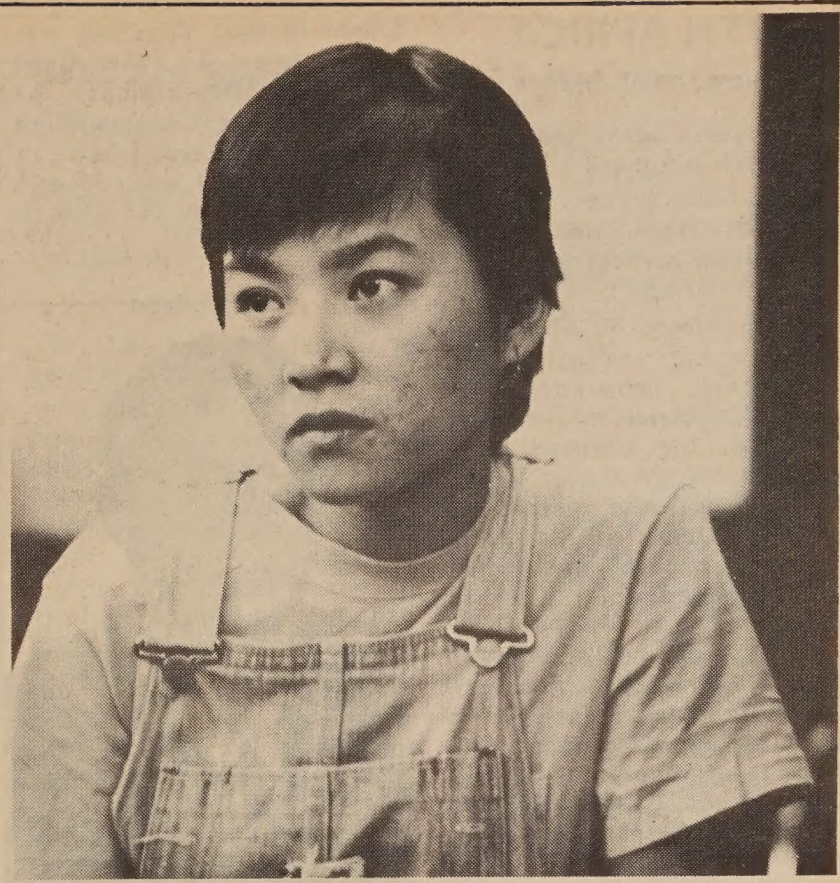
For the Hui children marriage would seem to provide the only way out of their sardine surround- ings. Ah Ying's parents, seeing a prize catch from America for one of their older daughters, are under- standably full of praise for the "indispensable" Ah Ying when Cheung comes to visit. Yet we do wonder whether in fact the other daughter who gets pregnant and is no longer living at home by the end of the movie is really living a life much different from before, say, with her husband's family. Had Ah Ying continued going with her boyfriend, we would expect that this would be her future too.

MIND OF HER OWN

Ah Ying herself is shown to be considerate and responsible, direct and with a mind of her own. Be- sides being willing to work for her parents, she demonstrates a filial sympathy for her inebriated father, helping him off the floor. She is also able to anticipate his anger, hiding the kitchen knife just be- fore he is told about her sister's pregnancy. She knows where her missing women classmates are and stands up for them. And she takes risks, as shown when she volun- teers to sing in the first acting class and when as a playful salutation she walks up to hit her teacher in the bookstore. But she can be moody and withdrawn, as we see both at the beginning and end of the film, just after the breaking up of a relationship.

By washing her hands and face of the fish smell just before acting class, Ah Ying reveals her own sense of shame regarding her hawker's life, suggesting a recogni- tion by her that there may be some- thing more to life than her present dead-end situation. This dissatis- faction is confirmed by her expla- nation, given that same night in class, that she enrolled "to look for another road out." We suspect that a month or two earlier she prob- ably considered her relationship with her boyfriend as fulfilling enough (as he observes, "I didn't expect you to be so serious"). Had she been going out with him still, she most likely would not have been so predisposed to take the fateful, spur-of-the-moment step to join the class.

Ah Ying enters the class with a fresh hope as symbolized by her new, Sylvia Chang-the-film star- like haircut. The class proves to be quite liberating, unlike the stan- dard experiences found in the "die if told to die" Hong Kong educa- tional system. Cheung Chung Pak's teaching style expresses his West- ern training—where "education," derived from the Latin *educo* (meaning "to bring out"), is in direct contrast to the Hong Kong practice of "feeding the ducks." The acting students respond with creativity, as in this same scene when, after Cheung shoots them, they go him one better and fall down dead.



Hui So-Ying as Ah Ying. The film premieres Oct. 16 at the Lumiere Theatre, 1572 California St. in SF.

GOLDEN RULE

Cheung's simile that "chasing art will become like chasing a girl- friend" takes an ironic turn as he and Ah Ying begin seeing each other after class. Especially for Ah Ying, the relationship transforms her both from within and without. As I have written in another con- text (in the *Cultural Climate*, Janu- ary, 1982):

"The Golden Rule is a paradox: One must be able to know and love oneself deeply before one can have something to share with another; conversely, only via interactions with others can one begin to dis- cover an identity for oneself."

And we see Ah Ying step by step being able both to understand her- self better and to be open to and care for her teacher.

The relationship An Ying devel- ops with Cheung is something dif- ferent from the glittering sunrises and passionate sex which she re- calls of her earlier relationship with Ah Hung. Instead, with Cheung, cars fall apart, and they get kicked out of movie houses. Songs are exchanged out loud in late-night food stalls, and together they share the hard work of rehearsals. Ah Ying leans that love can be "deeper" (to use a term her former boy- friend gives continued lip service to). And this realization makes her problems at home and at the fish stall seem not to bother as much.

The critical turning point of the film takes place on a pier at night, just after Cheung is told he cannot make his movie, and just before he announces the start of the play for the acting class. Ah Ying confides in Cheung a desperate question which has been bottled up in her, which probably she has only re- cently articulated for herself, and which sums up all of her hopes and fears:

Ah Ying: You think life is al- ways unfair then?

Cheung: It's never been any other way. That's how it is.

An Ying: Why do I have to sell fish?

Cheung: Maybe it's your fate.

It is the question of justice, or rather the existential question of whether there is any justice, or meaning, to caged lives.

Cheung's notion of fate is some- thing more than just nihilism, sometimes a cynical excuse to do nothing. Working on the Asian motif of reincarnation, Cheung suggests a resolution to the discrep- ancy between his fortune teller's prediction of success and the real- ity of his failed art. "They can't tell me when I will die. So I don't know whether I can expect success in this life or the next," he ob- serves, with a wit born of his frus- trations. Given his general mave-

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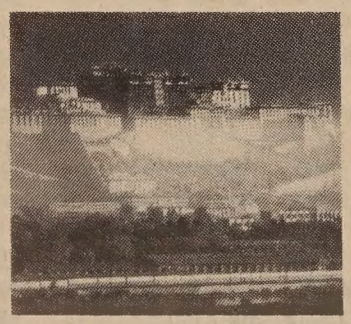

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SOUTH AFRICA

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White areas, provided their potential neighbors do not object. If there are no objections, the Chinese must then obtain permits to occupy their new homes.

In the sphere of education, until quite recently, the Transvaal Province and somewhat earlier in the Cape Province, the Chinese were prohibited from attending the majority of White government schools. Almost all attended either Chinese or White English-medium private schools.

In view of the fact that a "White" private education often involved considerable costs and sacrifices to parents and that education in the majority of Chinese schools also had to be paid for, many Chinese children enrolled at government schools.

This movement away from the private and Chinese schools obviously had repercussions for the latter, the majority of which were faced with decreases in pupil enrollment and consequently, a decreased income.

PORT ELIZABETH

The one-room Chinese school housed in St. Mark's Mission in Port Elizabeth was started in 1918. At that time, there were 16 Chinese children enrolled in the school. A short time later, the school was transferred to the Moi Yean Association rooms at what is now Main Street.

By 1921, the number of children attending the Chinese Mission School, as it was known, rose to 33. Although managed and financed by the Moi Yean Association, the school was staffed by the Anglican Church.

Although a number of pupils, after a short time at the school, were sent to China to complete their education the school continued to grow.

"CHINESE" EDUCATION

By September 1925, the number of pupils attending the school increased to 54 and the Moi Yean Association decided to employ a teacher from China, thus making the emigration of pupils to China for a "Chinese" education unnecessary.

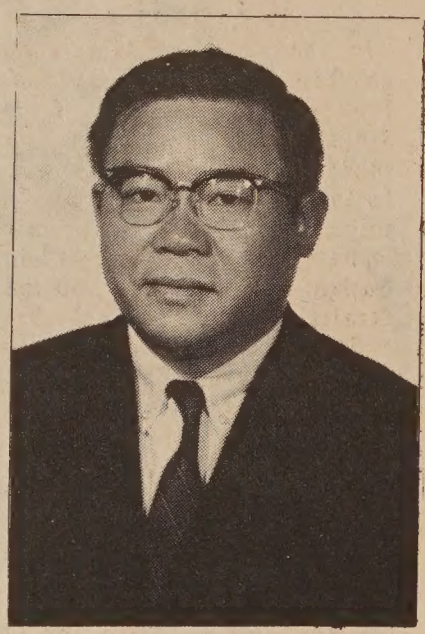
Education at the school consisted of normal school subjects in English during the mornings and two hours of Chinese every afternoon.

By 1933, the church gave up its role of providing staff for the school. Under the full control of the Moi Yean Association, the school became known as the Chinese Primary School.

In 1940, the school building was reconstructed to provide more classrooms. During the next decade, enrollment at the school reached a peak of 212.

CHINESE ASSOCIATION

In 1951, the Chinese Primary School in Port Elizabeth was taken over by the Cape Education Department. At this time, the Chinese High School was established in Cape Town and was run as a private school by the Chinese Association.



David Low

However, the cost of running the high school, which provided a high standard of education, proved to be too considerable. In 1958, the Provincial Administration was persuaded to take over the high school. Thus, the Chinese High School in Port Elizabeth became the only government-run Chinese school in the world outside of China.

To this day, Chinese is taught from Sub A to Standard 7 by Taiwanese teachers residing in South Africa on a temporary basis. In 1973, the High and Primary Schools amalgamated and moved to new premises in Topaz Road. The schools are known for their academic standards and boast some excellent sports teams.

The Chinese High School in Port Elizabeth is a Cape Education Department School.

There are presently 210 pupils enrolled at the Sub A to Matriculation school, which is government-run. Chinese pupils in Port Elizabeth must either attend this school or enroll at private schools.

There were approximately 40 Chinese pupils attending private schools rather than the Chinese High School in 1980. Two teachers from Taiwan are employed to teach Mandarin, which is compulsory,although it is not an examination subject. These teachers are privately employed by the pupils' parents

MOST GRADUATE

Chinese students do well at school. Each year, between 60 to 70 percent of the high school graduates enroll at a university. The Chinese have a greater proportion of graduates than any other population group in South Africa.

In view of the increase of Chinese who obtain university educations, it is not surprising that the level of educational attainment varies inversely according to age.

The original Chinese immigrants to South Africa, many of whom were illiterate, strove for economic security so that their children could obtain the educational opportunities that they had lacked.

In view of this increasing level of educational attainment, it is also perhaps not surprising to note that more of the younger Chinese than the older Chinese are employed in the professions today.

Many older and middle-aged Chinese followed in their fathers' footsteps and became merchants, dealers and restaurateurs.

GROUP AREAS ACT

With the instituting of the Group Areas Act, many Chinese businesses were threatened and parents were denied the automatic right of transferring their business to their children. In view of this precarious situation, parents became even more reluctant to allow their children to enter businesses and gave them every opportunity to attend universities instead. Entry into the professions has given South African Chinese the opportunity to rise above the "discriminatory powers of the Group Areas Act" and "to earn a decent living." A good education "gives you something they (that, is, the government) can never take away from you" and restores dignity and pride.

A good education, moreover, provides the opportunity to enter the professions and facilitates emigration. The provision of a good education for their children acts as sort of an "insurance policy" for those Chinese concerned about their own welfare in later years.

The South African Chinese are mainly traders in the wholesale and retail trade, professionals (such as doctors, lawyers, engineers, accountants, and architects), clerks, typists, computer operators and salesmen who are attached to White offices. Financially, very few South African Chinese are in needy circumstances. Most appear to to be part of the upper-middle income group.

UNPREDICTABLE

A few Chinese say that there are distinct advantages to being able to trade in Non-White areas. Although much of the legislation instituted by the Group Areas Act has been relaxed as far as Chinese trading in White areas is concerned, many Chinese businessmen still assess their situation as precarious and unpredictable.

Historically, many Chinese people opened their own businesses which, to this day, remain quite small. When Non-Whites were removed from White areas, under the Group Areas Act, many Chinese merchants were confronted by a dwindling clientele. Thus, in 1951, there were 131 shops in Pretoria which were owned by Chinese people. The following decade, there were only 67 Chinese-owned shops.

During the last few years, with the relaxation of the Group Areas Act with respect to the Chinese, the number of shops owned by Chinese people in Pretoria rose to approximately 70.

However, the situation remains unpredictable. Many Chinese parents will not allow their children to follow them into businesses because there are no guarantees that fathers will be able to pass on their businesses to their sons.

COMPETITION

The Chinese are also confronted with employment discrimination. It is particularly prevalent among young Chinese people who compete directly with Whites for jobs. The discrimination takes the form of subtle but pervasive differentiation which generally manifests itself in relation to both promotion and remuneration.

Chinese people are rarely promoted to managerial positions over Whites and are frequently offered salaries lower than those offered to White job applicants.

According to the Group Areas Act, the Chinese in South Africa are allowed to own property in their own group area, which is situated in Port Elizabeth (Kabega Park). This Chinese Group Area is expected to be deproclaimed soon.

However, according to the Department of Community Development, South African Chinese are allowed to reside in White residential areas if they have a permit and if both of the members of parliament for the constituency and the prospective neighbors raise no objections. The permit is subject to withdrawal at any time and is not transferable.

HUMILIATION

Although the group areas principle is no longer strictly enforced in Port Elizabeth and a small number of Chinese people in Pretoria have succcessfully resisted the development of group areas, the Chinese people of South Africa remain humiliated by the residential restrictions imposed upon them.

The permit system, whereby property is not necessarily transferable from parent to child and whereby permission can be withdrawn at any time, leaves people unsure of where they stand. Although the permit system may not be more than a formality and may be retained purely to avoid an adverse reaction from wealthy members of other Non-White populations, residence in a White area remains a privilege rather than a right.

Moreover, it appears that the Department of Community Development may attempt to disperse the Chinese throughout White residential areas. Thus, if too many appplications are received for one particular area, permits are rejected and the Chinese individuals concerned have to re-apply for permits for alternative areas.

Such "residential invisibility" may, however, only be the "policy" of upper-middle class areas, as reasonable concentrations of Chinese are found in neighborhoods which are "less select."

COMMUNITY

Regardless of where the Chinese in South Africa reside, many of them regard themselves as a community -- psychologically, if not physically. The extent to which a Chinese individual identifies with other Chinese people often increases in times of crisis.

This type of identification will probably continue to exist even if the Chinese are granted "White" status. Indeed, some Chinese people would describe themselves as insular, discriminatory and critical. They would also be proud to point out that they instill into their children the superiority of Chinese culture and encourage a pride in an identity which is Chinese.

Marriages between Whites and Chinese are illegal in South Africa. Nevertheless, approximately 20 such liaisons can be found in Johannesburg. It appears that many White-Chinese couples "go over the border" to a neighboring state in order to marry and then return to South Africa to commence their married life.

Although no official confirmation is available, it seems as though such marriages could be legalized in South Africa if a White female spouse is reclassified as Chinese. However, marriages between a White male and a Chinese female remains illegal. The government is reluctant to reclassify White males as Chinese.

TOLERANCE

Whatever the situation, it appears that the law enforcement agencies merely "turn a blind eye" to such relationships in view of both their tolerant attitudes toward the Chinese and the adverse international publicity any prosecutions would entail.

The Chinese are officially regarded as a White population group and that the only reason they remain Non-White, with respect to the legislature, is to prevent any adverse reactions from members of the other Non-White population groups. Nevertheless, many couples live in fear of discovery; the law is the law and there is always the nagging fear that complaints from neighbors will lead to prosecution.

Although classified by the South African government as "Non-White," the Chinese people have a few connections with members of the other "Non-White" population groups and are, in effect, closer to status as "Non-White." Chinese people participate

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Florence Low Chang Building Homes And Chinese South African Network

BY CAROL WONG

SAN FRANCISCO - Florence Low Chang, 56, came to the United States in 1953, while on her way to China from South Africa.

She was going to help the Chinese government after the war, she said. "You feel that way when you come from a country like South Africa where you're always reminded that you are Chinese and somehow made to feel that you're inferior," she said.

Looking back now at her ambition of helping the Chinese government, Chang said she believes she would have been a "misfit" in China.

"My English wasn't that good. I didn't attend college until I came here. My Chinese wasn't that good ... I was ready to do whatever the country felt I could do," she said.

COHESIVE

"We were taught to love China" at home and at school, she said. "The South African Chinese are a very cohesive community."

Even today, the Chinese she knew in South Africa, many of whom now reside in various countries throughout the world, have formed and maintained a social network. She said the friends and relatives of fellow South African Chinese also welcome each other as family in each other's new country and home.

In addition, she said, "I left partly because of the Group Areas Bill coming into existence. My friends who left felt they couldn't live under that system, to say where you can live and where you can own property."

Ironically, Chang is a real estate broker now in SF.

In South Africa, Chang learned English and Mandarin at the segregated Chinese Primary School in Port Elizabeth. Although many of her friends spoke Hakka, her family spoke Cantonese at home. Her family was originally from Shuntak village.

IMPORT-EXPORT

She said her father was the first in her family to settle in South Africa. His first job was in a Chinese laundry, she said. He later returned to China to marry. The family later opened and operated an import-export business in South Africa.

Chang said, "I think I'm more advanced for my time ... I was the first Chinese woman to leave Port Elizabeth 32 years ago. "I wouldn't have a profession if I didn't come to America."

She arrived in SF after sightseeing in Europe for three months. She said she stayed with her brother David Low in SF for a few weeks before she settled into the Gum Moon "girls residence" at 940 Washington St. in SF.

Chang enrolled at City College of San Francisco, where she received an associate of arts degree in business. She later received a bachelor of arts and masters degree in sociology at SF State University and a teaching credential.

BILINGUAL

Her educational background has led her to jobs such as teaching English as a second language courses at the SF Community College and several community agencies in the city.

She also was a multi-cultural resource teacher for the SF Unified School District at Dr. Charles Drew School in the Bayview-Hunter's Point district. Approximately 90 percent of the students were Black, she said.

"I was accepted very well because I was from South Africa," she said.

One year, during Black History Week, which is close to the Chinese New Year, Chang coordinated a one-day student exchange program between her school and Spring Valley school in Chinatown, where the majority of students were Chinese.

Chang said her family has incorporated the customs of both the British and Chinese.

Chang said she is accustomed to having her 4 o'clock "kupta tea,' English, black tea with cream and sugar and crumpets. As for religion, she said she was baptised and confirmed and that she also burns Chinese incense.

In jest, she described herself as the "Triple A," African, Asian, and American.

STUDENTS

With respect to the current protests of Apartheid by US college students and others, Chang said:

"When I first came over (to the US) I had the idea to go to the campuses to tell them about injustices in South Africa and about Apartheid, but at that time nobody understood," said Chang.

"Now, these students have taken up their cry, as some American critics have said, because they are so far away and it's a trend and it's fashionable.

"Although Mr. Botha is very strong in his stand about not accepting outside pressures, I think it makes a difference. I'm glad it's happening. It's long over due. The world should have looked at it a long time ago," she said.

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SOUTH SAHARA

Continued from Page 1

today numbers about 38,000 and is 3-1/2 percent of the population.

MERCHANTS

In 1844 French planters on nearbly Reunion Island also brought in 75 coolies from Singapore to work on the sugar plantations. This was followed in 1845 by a shipment of workers directly from Xiamen (Amoy) in Fujian, China. Fujian and the Straits Settlements on the Malay Peninsula continued to be the source for Chinese labor and a few of them later settled on the island. But the present Chinese population estimated at 15,000 is basically descended from merchants who first came around the 1850's.

These two specks of land in the Indian Ocean, especially Mauritius, soon became jumping off places for Chinese colonization of Africa south of the Sahara. As early as 1862 an English missionary visiting Malagasy had noted: "...a sort of chandler's shop kept by a Chinaman, the first of his race that I had ever seen in the country..." But it was not until the 1880's that more Chinese arrived by way of Mauritius or Reunion to establish the Malagasian Chinese community. Between 1896 and 1901 the French rulers of the island also imported some 4,300 Chinese laborers from Tonkin in Indo China and Fujian, mainly for road and railroad construction. Most of these, however, were repatriated after expiration of their contracts. Today there are approximately 15,000 Chinese Malagasians.

SOUTH AFRICA

Chinese first entered South Africa in 1815 as crafts workers in Cape Colony. In 1857 a few Chinese contract laborers were also introduced into Natal. Later, gold was discovered in Transvaal and Chinese merchants and workers, probably from Mauritius, began to settle in that region. From 1904 through 1910 about 63,000 contract workers were also recruited from North China to work in the Witwatersrand gold mines. (Herbert Hoover, later US president but then a mining engineer in China, played an active role in the negotiations.)

TOTAL 90,000

The Chinese population on the African continent today is the smallest of the six inhabited continents, it being around 90,000, which would be less than the number of Chinese in San Francisco. The largest concentrations are in Mauritius, Malagasy, Reunion, and Union of South Africa. The compositions of the various communities are similar, consisting mostly of Cantonese from Shunde and Nanhai (part of Sam Yup), and Hakkas from Mei Xian. There is also a small minority from Sze Yup. Many Chinese are merchants and small entrepreneurs. Some are professionals while a few have established small industries. There are also large Chinese farmers in Malagasy and a few small ones in South Africa.

However, after completing their contracts the 41,000 workers who survived the harsh working conditions returned to their homeland. The present Chinese population of about 9,000 in the Union of South Africa are descendents of free immigrants, many of whom came by way of Mauritius.

During the late 19th century, French, Belgian and German interests each also tried using Chinese contract laborers in Senegal, Congo Free State, French Congo and Tanganyika. But so many sickened and perished from the tropical heat and diseases that the efforts were soon abandoned. The few Chinese in these areas today comprise mostly free immigrants, some coming by way of South Africa, or their descendents.

More than 4,000 Chinese, mostly from Sze Yup, used to live in Mozambique. But after that country gained her independence in 1975, Chinese properties and businesses were expropriated, and large numbers of Chinese left for Brazil, the US, Canada, and South Africa. Other countries in Africa have very few Chinese, numbering at most a few hundred. A large percentage are small businessmen although there are a few farmers. In recent years Taiwan and Hong Kong businesses have also sent personnel to manage and operate enterprises they have established in some West African countries.

SOUTH AFRICA

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reasonably freely in many activities otherwise reserved for Whites and are well accepted by the majority of members of the White population group. Thus, there is not only a discrepancy between attitudes toward the Chinese on an official level and attitudes on an informal level, but also a discrepancy within official attitudes themselves.

NO MAN'S LAND

The position of the Chinese people in South African society leaves them in a no-man's land between White and Black. Faced with so many inconsistencies in the social sphere, many Chinese say that they do not know where they stand. Many are unsure and frustrated. Some say they are optimistic that they will eventually receive status as Whites. Some say they are frustrated and plan to emigrate to Canada, England or Australia.

The Chinese in South Africa exist on privilege as opposed to rights and they are continually faced with a pervasive insecurity which affects their ordinary activities in all spheres of life.

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KMT Power Struggle Behind Lee Ya-Ping Arrest Reported

New York - Lee Ya-ping, 62, publisher of the Los Angeles-based Chinese-language newspaper, International Daily News, was hastily arrested by the Taiwan Garrison Command on a Taiwan freeway on September 17 on order of Ma Shu-li, the newly appointed Secretary-General of the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) Party, according to a published report in the NY-based Chinese-language newspaper, Centre Daily News, on Oct. 7. Ma is widely considered a close associate of Chiang Hsiao-wu, the second son of President Chiang Ching-kuo and heir apparent to the ailing president.

Lee, a permanent resident of the US, was arrested on charges of promoting "Chinese communist propaganda" and advocating contacts between Taiwan and Mainland China. The Reagan administration protested the arrest and demanded her release on Sept. 18 with uncharacteristic, strong language. Under mounting pressures from the US, Taiwan modified the charges against her and eventually released her on Sept. 26.

REASONS

According to the NY report, Lee was arrested for two political reasons. First, she and her husband had become "rebellious" or turned their back against the military intelligence in Taiwan after they had made a fortune with its help in a huge real estate deal. Secondly Lee tried to expand her influence by challenging the candidacy of Tsai Ming-yao, a KMT nominee for the Kaohsiung County executive, a hand-picked candidate of Chiang Hsiao-wu in the upcoming election.

The paper also reprinted a companion article from the last issue of a now banned non-KMT Taiwan political magazine, Marching Forward (Sept. 21), in which Lee is called an agent for the Wang Sheng faction of the KMT party. Wang, once the second most powerful man in Taiwan, next to the the president, fell out of favor three years ago and is now Taiwan's ambassador to Paraguay. The article claimed that Lee was sent by Wang before his downfall to the US to publish International Daily News to enhance his own position in the KMT party. Her arrest represents the continuing power struggle among the contending factions in the ruling KMT party, the magazine claimed.

So far there has been no public response to these published allegations.

CONTROL

At the time of Lee's release on Sept. 26, the military prosecutor recommended to the military court, that Lee be assigned to two years of "reformatory education." On October 2, the military court decided to substitute the "reformatory education" with "protective control" under the supervision of her nearest relative. The court's announcement however did not mention if she was free to leave Taiwan.

Meanwhile in Los Angeles, International Daily News in its Oct. 4 editorial continues to maintain Lee's innocence and calls on the Taiwan government to conduct a thorough investigation into the causes of her illegal arrest and to undertake appropriate and necessary reforms. It also urges the Taiwan government to abandon its rule of martial law, restore democracy and respect people's opinions and desires.

Chinese Inferior, Alan Kolling Told — Proves South African Teachers Wrong

BY CAROL WONG

BERKELEY - "When I was in South Africa, the implicit message I was given, when I was growing up was that I was 'just a Chinaman' that would never amount to anything," said Alan Kolling.

He came to the US in 1970, at age 18. He attended the University of California at Berkeley and received a bachelor of arts degree in psychology and criminology and a master's degree in social welfare. In addition, he has a law degree.

Kolling, 33, speaks English, Haaka, Afrikaans, Latin, Zulu, and French. At the Berkeley university, he is now the student conduct officer.

FAMILY NAME

He said that his family name is an Anglicized version of his grandfather's name, Wong Koi-Ling. Wong emigrated from Swatow in Southern China in 1896 to Durban.

"According to family legend," Wong settled in South Africa after he was forced to leave China when he fell in love with a French woman, said Kolling.

The Kollings owned and operated a grocery store and a cafeteria in the storefront below their home. "Most Chinese opened small businesses," said Kolling. Characteristic of many other South African Chinese, the next generations of Kollings were college educated.

The Chinese in South Africa have recently been classified as "Honorary Whites." In the past, they were classified as "Non-Whites" and were able to do most of the things Whites could do, provided no Whites objected.

EARLY DISCRIMINATION

Kolling said that in 1958, he and his brother were allowed to join a Young Men's Christian Association in Durban. "Shortly after, we had to leave," he said, because someone had protested our membership.

As a child, his grandmother enrolled him into an all-White Catholic School, so that he would no longer have to attend a "colored" school.

At the Catholic school, his enrollment was not rejected because "it wouldn't have been proper," he said of the Church.

Although the Afrikaans are often criticized for their policy of racial separateness, Kolling said:

"My father took the position that it was worse with the British than the Afrikaans.

"They limited what we could do even before the Afrikaans took over."

VISIT

In 1979, Kolling returned to South Africa to visit his friends and relatives.

"I could walk down the street and nobody even seemed to care," he said. He said that when he was in high school, he would hear, "Look at that Chinaman coming down the street."

"I was sort of waiting for people to point at me, to laugh at me. It doesn't seem as oppressive for Chinese anymore," he said.

During that trip to South Africa six years ago, Kolling said he also visited some of his past school teachers.

"The white teachers were still working on their masters degrees," he said, obviously proud about his own accomplishments.

"I was worldwise, more educated. It wasn't arrogance. It was a feeling of pride for having proved them wrong," he said.

Chinatown Auction For Quake Victims

SAN FRANCISCO - An auction to help Mexico's earthquake victims will be held at the Chinatown Salvation Army, 1450 Powell Street, on Saturday Oct. 12 from 2 to 4 pm. All items have been donated, and the proceeds will go to the Mexico Earthquake Fund.

Among the items are a round-trip ticket to LA, a Chinese dinner, 20 roasted ducks, a roasted pig, Chinese paint brushes and beauty services.

Asian Pacific American Personnel Association Announces Conference

OAKLAND - The Asian Pacific Personnel Association, organized for Asians in the personnel field, will hold its fifth annual convention on Saturday Oct. 26 from 8:30 am to 1:30 pm, at the Hyatt International Hotel, 455 Hegenberger Road in Oakland.

The topics are Wrongful Termination, Comparable Worth, Targeted Recruitment, and Compensation and Benefits. The cost, including lunch, is $35 for non-members or $30 for members.

Those wishing to attend should register by Oct. 15, by calling Doug Chin at 979-1929 or Dorothy Chen (evenings) at 333-9103.

REGISTER TO VOTE

San Francisco will hold a GERNERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION on NOVEMBER 5, 1985. The deadline for registration to vote in that election is Oct. 7, 1985.

If you have not properly registered, please do it now. Those who have changed their address, name, or political party since their last registration, must re-register. A person entitled to register to vote must be a United States citizen, a resident of California, not in prison or on parole for the conviction of a felony, and at least 18 years of age at the time of election.

There are pre-addressed, pre-stamped, mail-in voter registration cards available in most post office, libraries or call 558-3417 for registration forms and information.

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American Doctor, 52 Years in China, Hopes to End Leprosy by Year 2000

By MAX MILLARD

SAN FRANCISCO - Two forces seem to drive Dr. Ma Haide.

One is his love of humanity, which has compelled him to devote his life to a career in public health. The other is his love of China, which has seen him through countless upheavals and never tempted him to return to live in the US, where he was born and raised.

A resident of China since 1933, and a Chinese citizen since 1949, Dr. Ma is perhaps best known for heading the campaign to eliminate venereal disease in China, which was completed in the early 1960's. After that he set his sights on leprosy.

Last month, during a tour of the US to meet with leprosy experts across the country, the 74-year-old physician gave a press conference at SF's US-China Educational Institute to talk about China's efforts against the disease.

NEW LEPROSY CENTER

One of the main reasons for his trip, said Ma, was to invite American physicians to the November opening of China's new $4 million leprosy research center. The center will be the focal point of China's campaign to eradicate leprosy by the year 2000. There are now an estimated 120,000 lepers throughout China.

"Now we can treat them with outpatient methods," said Ma. "We don't have to isolate or segregate them anymore. Modern treatment with two or three drugs is adequate. Within 48 hours to one week, you have practically eliminated the danger of contagion.

"Now people say, 'Oh no, take them away.' We've started a big campaign to educate the public, so we can treat someone on the job or in the classroom."

MAN OF THREE WORLDS

Handling the press conference with aplomb, Ma delivered his smooth, articulate remarks into the five microphones which local media propped before him. A semi-smile hovered on his lips, and his melodic, middle-American accent betrayed no hint that he had spent over two-thirds of his life speaking primarily Chinese.

But Ma is actually a man of three cultures, not two. His father, a peasant from Lebanon, came to the US as an indentured servant near the turn of the century. Ma was born under the name Shaftick George Hatem. He grew up in North Carolina, where he experienced racial discrimination as a result of his Middle-Eastern heritage.

In spite of his outstanding academic record, young Hatem felt that unofficial quotas against minorities would prevent him from entering a US medical school. So he enrolled at the American University in Beirut. Then he transferred to the University of Geneva, Switzerland, where he got his MD degree in 1933.

After graduation, he and two American classmates decided to go to Shanghai to further their medical studies. Hatem was shocked at the poverty and disease he found there. Later he wrote, "If you were in Shanghai in those years, either you ran away from the situation or you tried to do something about it."

CHOSE TO STAY

The three Americans supported themselves treating venereal disease and performing abortions. Eventually, Hatem's two friends returned to the US. Hatem chose to stay. He learned Mandarin, took part in the Long March, married a Chinese actress-turned-nurse, and adopted a Chinese name. He and his wife -- now a film director -- have two teenage grandchildren.

"My name started off with two characters," he told the SF audience. "Then I worked in the northwest of China, where there are a lot of Moslems. They're all called Ma's. I was the only one whom they thought went to Mecca, so I added the name 'Ma' to the name 'Hai De.'"

After the Chinese Revolution, Ma was put in charge of the Institute of Venereology and Skin Disease. His program to root out venereal disease in China, he said, was made possible by "an enormous amount of community support. We called meetings on a farm or commune, and explained the symptoms of syphilis or gonorrhea or both. We gave them a questionnaire and asked them to complete it."

The government closed the houses of prostitution, implemented an educational program nationwide, and, according to Ma, brought about "total eradication."

Pressed by a reporter whether the success was actually 100 percent, Ma said with a smile, "I didn't examine a billion people."

He added, "I imagine *here* if I called a community meeting on venereal diseases, syphilis, gonorrhea and AIDS, I doubt if *anybody* would come."

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

During the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, Ma was not imprisoned like many other doctors, but he was prevented from conducting his research on leprosy, which he had begun many years earlier. In the late 1970's, he underwent two operations for cancer. There has been no recurrence.

Not until 1980 did Ma regain his former status as advisor to the Ministry of Health. His facilities were restored, and he was able to resume his leprosy studies.

Although he takes pride in China's success against venereal disease, Ma admits that the task would be much more difficult today.

A few years ago, he said, some of his colleagues in China wanted to get the latest information on venereal disease. So they contacted an American center for disease control to request educational materials.

"They sent us two big cartons with STD labels," Ma recalled. "I found out that STD stood for 'sexually transmitted diseases,' and the doctor said the list included 19 of them. Thank goodness we eliminated it in China when there were only four!"

Dr. Ma Haide (Photo by Max Millard)

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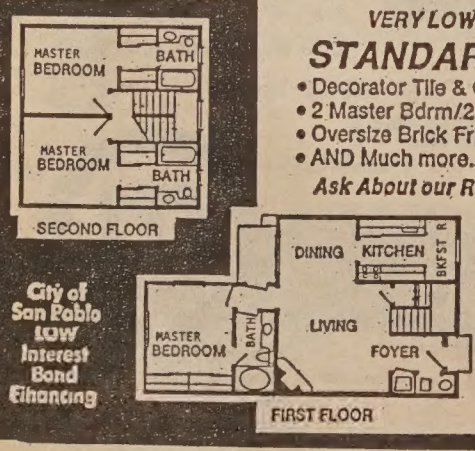

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Master of Tai Chi Chuan Gives Public Performance

On Thursday Oct. 17, at SF City Hall, Van Ness Entrance, the Department of Public Health will hold a health fair, free and open to the public, entitled "The Road to Health." Besides offering information on AIDS, nutrition, and other concerns, there will be noontime performances, emceed by Jim Bunn of the KPIX-TV Channel 5 News. Among the performers are Master Yun-Chung Chiang of the Wen Wu School of Martial Arts in Berkeley (shown above), demonstrating tai chi chuan movements; "The AIDS Show;" and aerobics dance.

BOOK REVIEW

"Untold Story" of Long March Is Finally Told After 50 Years

By E. CHANN

Travel agents promote visiting China by following in the footsteps of Marco Polo along the Silk Road to recapture the same wonders of the Orient. Through the convenience of modern transportation, improved sanitation, and access to creature comforts it can indeed become an adventurous reality.

The publisher's hype for *The Long March, The Untold Story* (Harper & Row, $22.95) hails author Harrison E. Salisbury for his retracing of China's Long March. But his trip was hardly for touring; its purpose was research along the 6,000-mile route, partially by train and rail, minibus and mule, to document this epic event of history fifty years ago. The result is a book which is destined to become the definitive English text on this subject. The scores of eyewitness interviews, collaboration with foremost Chinese historians, and access to archives of never before released material and personal files ensure this.

A comprehensive evaluation of the 1934–35 journey through the most formidable and unpeopled terrain of China should begin with a re-reading of Edgar Snow's *Red Star Over China* (1968), when this superhuman feat was first announced to the Western world, albeit sketchily. Salisbury fills in all the juicy details.

A WARNING TO READERS

A who's who of the cast of characters to this Tolstoy-proportioned drama would be most helpful. A study of China's geography is also a prerequisite and some initiation into military terms, which time-honored correspondent Salisbury takes for granted, could make the book more readable.

The account is fragmentary, making it ideal for excerpting, as in *Time* magazine's September 30 issue. The perilous path of the Red Army forms a superstructure with which observations and quotes from every direction are interspersed. Ofen these anecdotes add delightful insights, whether they be about the hierarchical infighting over power, policies, and personalities or more mundane matters such as a dinner menu or Mao Zedong's much-studied bowel movements.

THE ROUTE

The march marked the triumph of the Communist spirit and hope for over one-fourth of the world's population. It started with 86,000 enthusiastic raw recruits on the Yudu River in Jiangxi walking all the way, except for a few officials and the ailing carried in slings. They moved westward through back roads, northward across Tibetan mountains, and ended with only 4000 survivors in what was to become the headquarters of the party in the caves of Shaanxi. The troops persevered in spite of 400,000 well-equipped KMT soldiers harassing them at every turn.

Fighting the enemy and the elements were only part of it. The leaders themselves were not sure of where they were heading, hampered by the lack of maps, an army of illiterates, superstitions and folk tales, hostile minorities, and the woeful lack of provisions. The story builds with climax upon climax through the Loushan Pass, the Yunnan golden triangle of opium, the Snowy Mountains, and then the treacherous Grassland bogs. In their naïveté, they had not reckoned with the monumentality of the task, or they might not have made the march. It was a miracle that anyone survived.

LIFE ON THE MARCH

It was a world of contrasts. The ineffable beauty of valleys in a rainbow profusion of blooms alongside utter poverty of villages. The humor of Chen Yi unwittingly sharing a cave one rainy night with a tiger, or Kang Keqing (Mrs. Zhu De), who said of the trek quite casually, "It was just like a stroll in the country." The courage of Luo Binghui with bound feet, marching with the soldiers and abandoning her newborn infant with a peasant family. Hiding the treasury in the Ruijin Mountains and recovering it intact years later. Encountering in barren wastelands a seven-story Tibetan castle or the iron-chain Luding bridge, the path of caravans to Nepal. The starvation of picking out undigested grain and corn kernels from horse droppings to eat. Ingesting raw barley which ripped out their guts. But amid all of the bleak hardships and bloodshed, amazingly someone always comes up with some poetry, written or quoted—a very Chinese trait.

Readers vicariously sharing in the astounding march develop a kinship with the survivors, constantly rooting for them, and feel a warm intimacy of knowing each of them better. All of which makes the shocking irony of losing so many loyal patriots to the mass hysteria and paranoia of the eventual Hundred Flowers, Great Leap, and Cultural Revolution purges so damned incomprehensible.

THE LEADERS

After the March, Mao Zedong and Chou Enlai emerged as the ultimate leaders to establish modern China. Deng Xioping, today's premier of China, also a Long March veteran, is known for his frankness and stubbornness which often got him in and out of favor with the party like a rubber ball. But, as the people say, "That's why we trust him." He is moving his nation from provincial Maoism into the 20th century. It will be interesting to observe what course China will take as Deng begins to replace the old guard with a younger generation of technocrats who haven't gone through the annealing process of the Long March.

* * *

The US-China Peoples Friendship Assoc. will be hosting a banquet at SF's Ocean City restaurant Oct. 25 featuring Mr. Salisbury. For reservations call 863-0537. □

Harrison Salisbury (l.) with General Qin Xinghan at Wuqi in North Shaanxi where the Long March officially ended in October 1935. Salisbury's book was published last week.

AH YING

Continued from Page 5

rick nature, we are not certain that Cheung really accepts literal religious dogma; but he offers at least a metaphor for a gritty, modest hope—one that he would probably say is all that can be expected, and that is anyway enough.

FILM PROJECT

Cheung's hope without illusions demands responsibility and action. Having failed in his own film project, it means for him leaving Hong Kong, crumbling up his beat-up Volkswagen just as he has crumbled up so many sheets of paper working on successive drafts of his screenplay. But as teacher he must first transfer to his prize student his hope for a new life. Ah Ying rises to the occasion, as we see symbolically during rehearsals when on the rooftop she shouts her lines of liberation above the hustle and bustle of the city. With discipline and talent Ah Ying performs well in her role, and we respond like her father in the audience, in a scene integrating Ah Ying's many worlds, his darting eyes and shy but proud grin creating one of the most moving sights of the film.

Ah Ying's character in the play describes the new life envisioned as "somewhere new, somewhere clean, as clean as newborn babies." And the play itself becomes a watershed for both, marking especially for Ah Ying the end of her cocoon phase. What America holds for Cheung is not clear, but he goes in his own wry way, clean-shaven. In contrast, Ah Ying anticipates her metamorphosis with apprehension, as evidenced by her hand-wringing during rehearsals and then the actual washing of her hands and face immediately after her performance. She will have to face the future on her own, she knows. Even with new wings of understanding about herself and her world, her life as a butterfly may not be worth it without Cheung.

HARSH REALITIES

At the audition, wearing the basketball T-shirt Cheung passed on to her, Ah Ying admits not only to selling fish; she says further, "I feel much better about it since I've taken acting classes." She returns to the harsh, "unclean" realities of her family situation but now with something to live for, in her "next life": if not Cheung, her newfound art. That is her "full understanding" about Cheung's intentions, that their love, brief though it was, will be enough to sustain her. This realization however is a very painful one, and she recreates the climactic scene at the audition in protest to his leaving—calling out not to the general in the script but to "Old Cheung." Yet when asked to do a second skit Ah Ying calmly accepts Cheung's final lesson, and ends by blowing perfectly round, yet all too soon disappearing, smoke rings into the air. It is a gallant, tragic moment summing up how very alone and finite Ah Ying—and each of us—really are, and how very precious are all of our brief lives together.

TURMOIL AND PROSPERITY

It has often been remarked that after the Communist takeover of mainland China its refugees split up: the politicians to Taiwan, the businessmen to Hong Kong. The latter society accordingly evolved a peculiar capitalist ethic in the midst of an overseas Chinese no man's land, sprouting like an unusual flower in the cracks between the ideologies of the two Chinas. Its population and economy boomed, and the children of the refugee generation—Ah Ying and her "Hong Kong belonger" contemporaries—were nurtured during this period of materialistic prosperity ("prosperity" being a relative term recognizing that 30 years ago families like the Huis might be living in the streets or in makeshift camps). The laissez-faire premises which fostered the boom also permitted the ludicrous: a film institute found next to a casket factory, and even a flyover abutting flats so close that one can make emergency telephone calls through a window. And yet by the same token it can be said that with such no-nonsense realism Hong Kong has less room for lies, such as the five-minute deletion from the mainland Chinese film which Cheung notices and decries. The cacophony, the turmoil of daily life that pervades Hong Kong is also fertile ground for opportunity and liberation. The only problem is to know what one should be liberated for.

Near the very end of the movie there is a haunting portrait of one of Ah Ying's sisters when she returns home very late at night. She is all dressed up even to her colorful shoes, and strikes us as very pretty in contrast to the mundane surroundings. Ah Ying looks at her without comment, but perhaps, we can imagine, as if looking into a mirror of dreams. This is what Ah Ying might become, but for the acting, but for Cheung Ching Pak, a nicely made up young woman with a vacant stare. Ah Ying we see knows better. And so do we. □

CHINESE PRESS

Reports and Comments

Deng Says China's Target for 2000 Can Be Fulfilled

Deng Xiaoping stated that China's reforms and new policies over the past seven years have proved successful, and the goals for the year 2000 can be fulfilled. Deng made the remarks at a meeting with Ghana's head of state Jerry John Rawlings last week. The Chinese leader expressed confidence that the target of quadrupling the gross national product by the end of the century can be reached or even surpassed. Thanks to the lessons learned during the "Cultural Revolution" Deng said the Chinese people were now united in their determination to build the country. (China Daily)

Rejuvenation Of China's Leadership

Commenting on Beijing's leadership rejuvenation process, Ming Pao said its significance consists in, firstly, replacing the old with new by peaceful means. A second point implied by the reshuffle is the abolition of the life-long service system, thus paving the way for a system based on "engaging persons on the basis of their ability." Thirdly, the move to make officials younger, knowledgeable in what they do, can be expected to achieve a lot for the country. It is hoped that not too much stress would be placed on "revolutionary spirit," otherwise it will sow seeds of corruption, bureaucracy and dogmatism. (Ming Pao Daily News)

Taiwan Reiterates Its "No Direct Trade" Policy

In a reply to legislator Peng Chien Chiang, the Executive Yuan (the Cabinet) in Taiwan on September 15 reiterated the policy of "no contacts" with the Chinese mainland. The reply said that the three basic points include: 1. No trade with the Chinese Communists; 2. Taiwan businessmen should not contact agents of the Chinese Communist nor engage in trade with the Chinese mainland; and 3. The government has no way to control Taiwan products shipped to China via a third country, thus there is no prohibitions in this area. (World Journal)

Drunken Sailors Cost 174 Lives In Boat Accident

The boat accident on the Song Hua River near Harbin last August 18 was caused by a fight between drunken crewmembers and passengers, reported the Beijing Evening News. The report said that the ferry took in 234 passengers, nearly twice its capacity of 146, on that fatal trip. The fight began at 3 pm when a sailor and his friend, who had been drinking, started arguing with a safety officer who asked them to leave the prow. Moments later, engineer Zhang Hongren, who had also been drinking, joined in the brawl and abandoned the boat's controls. The boat immediately listed to the left and its cabins were flooded. Zhang hastily polled the rudder to the right, causing the boat to capsize. A total of 174 people died in the accident. After a three-week investigation, authorities have arrested nine people and charged them with causing the worst ferry accident in China. (China Daily)

Six New Members Enter Politburo

BEIJING - Ten members of the Chinese Communist Party politburo resigned recently at the six-day national conference in Beijing. Newly elected politburo members include Hu Qili, a secretary of the party secretariat; Wu Xueqian, foreign minister; party organizer Qiao Shi, and deputy premiers Li Peng, Tien Jiyun and Yao Yilin. The conference also adopted a proposal for the 7th Five-year Plan. (China Daily)

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EVENTS

THURSDAY OCT. 10
7 pm
Talk/slide show on Hong Kong and Macao. SF Library's Sunset Branch, 1305-18th Ave. Free. 566-4552.

8 pm
"Another View of Japan," slide show on seldom-visited places, narrated by Harry Pariser. Ohana Cultural Center, 4345 Telegraph Ave., Oakland. $4. 386-3557.

FRIDAY OCT. 11
7:30 to 9:30 pm
Lecture and slide show on Song Dynasty landscape, bird and flower painting by Patricia Berger of Asian Art Museum. Refreshments. McLaren Center 252, Univ. of SF (near Masonic and Golden Gate Aves.). Free. Reservations preferred. 666-6848.

8 pm
Opening night of "State Without Grace" by Asian American Theatre Co. Staged at People's Theatre Coalition, Bldg. B, Fort Mason, SF. $9.50. 928-8922 or 441-8773.

SATURDAY OCT. 12
9 am
"Asians Now" TV show with three segments: (1) image of women in Indian art, (2) "Sansei Live" entertainment coming Oct. 19, (3) excerpt from play "State Without Grace." On KTVU Channel 2.

9:30 to 12 am
Asian American Journalists Association open house for minority journalism students. Knuth Hall (Creative Arts Bldg.), SF State Univ., 1600 Holloway, SF. Free. 834-7897.

10 am
City Guides walking tour of Chinatown. Leaves from Portsmouth Square, corner of Kearny and Clay Streets, SF. Free. Repeated October 26. 558-3981.

10 am
Association of Chinese Cooking Teachers, featuring wine tasting and Chinese luncheon. Hop Kiln Winery in Griffin Vineyard, 6050 Westside Rd., Healdsburg. $20. Reservations: Gayle Chan, 751-8378.

1 pm
"Unfinished Business" film on Japanese Americans in WWII. Shown on KQEC-TV Channel 32.

8pm
Gil Chun Dance Company: "Celebration Retrospect." Fifth annual performance by the company, which only performs publically once each year. Herbst Theatre, 401 Van Ness Ave, SF. $8 to $12, half price for seniors. 392-4400.

SUN. OCTOBER 13
2:30 pm
Gil Chun Dance Company: See Oct. 12, 8 pm.

9:30 pm
Jazz at Ohana Cultural Center with Akira Tano from NY, Mark Izu and Jon Jang. 4345 Telegraph Ave., Oakland. $5. 849-1289.

TUES. OCTOBER 15
8 pm
An Evening of Music: Award-Winning Sopranos from China, Liang Ning and Dilber. Herbst Theatre, 401 Van Ness Ave., SF. $10 to $20. 392-4400 or 457-4776.

WED. OCTOBER 16
8 pm
"Sand and Lightning: Computers in the Year 2000," new documentary on KQED Channel 9 about computers and robots in Japan. Reshown on Sun., October 20 at 5pm.

7:30 to 10 pm
Reception and party for photographer Bob Hsiang, opening his exhibit of Asian American Theatre Co. photos, 1979-85. Peoples Theatre Coalition, Fort Mason Center, Building B. Free. 928-8922.

THURS. OCTOBER 17
10 am to 3 pm
Health Fair with demonstration of tai chi chuan, aerobics, also theatre, booths. SF City Hall Rotunda, Van Ness entrance. Free. 558-2308.

6 to 8 pm
"If It Happens in Beijing, Will They Believe It in Berkeley?" lecture by Murray Fromson, a foreign correspondent now on faculty at UC-Berkeley. International House, 2299 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley. Free. 642-3734.

FRIDAY OCT. 18
4 to 7 pm
Chinatown Youth Center annual open house. 1693 Polk St., SF. Free. 775-2636.

7:30 to 9:30 pm
Lecture and slide show on Chinese art, by painter Li Hua. Refreshments. McLaren Center 252, Univ. of SF (near Masonic and Golden Gate Aves.). Free. Reservations preferred. 666-6848.

CLASSI-ADS

CLASSROOM AIDE (F/T)
Experience in childcare program, on a pay basis or as volunteer working towards a Children Center Permit preferred. Bilingual, bi-cultural (Chinese/English) required. Send resume: Kai Ming Head Start, 865 Jackson Street, S.F. CA 94133. Apply by 10/15/85.

$60.00 PER HUNDRED PAID for remailing letters from home! Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for information/application. Associates, Box 95-B, Roselle, NJ 07203

Social Worker
Provide counseling to Cantonese speaking clients. 25% time. Licensed/Lic. eligible. Bilingual pref. Resume/cover ltr: ACMHS, 310-8th St., #201, Oakland, CA 94607 by 10/25.

SOCIAL SERVICES
Outreach Worker/ $17,490/yr + Gd Benf. Teen Father Prog. Pref. Req: B.A. Behavioral Sci., Bilingual/Bicultural-Spanish. Resume to: T.A.P.P. Project, 1325 Florida St., S.F. CA 94110 EOE

MENTAL HEALTH - Full Time Clinical Supervisor in half way house for emotionally disturbed adults. Masters Degree, 2 years experience in residential setting and supervisory experience required. Send resume by 10/21/85 to Personnel, 2441 Jackson St., SF 94115. EOE.

HOUSEKEEPING SUPERVISOR
Major hospital contract cleaning company is seeking management personnel. Minimum 2 yrs. housekeeping supervisory experience. Bilingual English/Cantonese. Attractive benefits and salary package. EOE. Send resume to: RESUME, c/o East West, 838 Grant Ave., Suite 302, San Francisco, CA 94108.

LEGAL SECRETARY
(Temporary, October 16, 1985 thru March 16, 1986), Housing Unit

Perform all legal secretarial duties, including calendar and file maintenace, legal typing with a strong emphasis on litigation and legal memoranda; operates word processing station; includes other job duties as assigned by authorized personnel. Two years experience as legal secretary required; and at least one year of word processing experience preferred. Salary: $11,250 - $18,000/ depending upon experience (Set Union Scale)

LEGAL CLERK TYPIST
(Temporary), Domestic Relations Unit

Provide a full range of typing services for professional staff, including typing correspondence and legal documents. Must have some working knowledge of legal terminology, methods of service and court documents. Type 50 + w.p.m. One year previous office experience as legal clerk typist required; and one year of word processing experience preferred. Salary: $10,000 - $16,000/ depending upon experience (Set Union Scale)

SFNLAF is an AA/EEO Employer.

Send Resume by October 15, 1985, 5:00 p.m. to:

D. White, Administrator
San Francisco Neighhorhood
Legal Assistance Foundation
49 Powell Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

CLASSI-ADS

Exec. Dir. for N.Y. Chinatown History Project Admin. & fundrsng exper. required, $17-25,000 + benefits, send resume to: Lai, NYCHP, 70 Mulberry St., N.Y., 10013. Deadline Nov. 30.

Squabs. Fresh frozen, $3.50/lb. (916) 933-0130.

Supervising Cook I - CF

Salary: A. $1570-$1866
B. $1707-$2045

San Quentin Prison is now testing for the above classification.

Requirements for admission to the exam: NOTE: all applicants must meet the education and/or exp. requirements for this exam by the final filing date.

EITHER: one yr. of exp. in a supervisory capacity over cooks and allied workers with respon. for supervising and assisting with the preparation, cooking and serving of the meals for at least 250 persons a meal; AND education equiv. to the completion of the 8th grade.

OR: 2 yrs. of exp. performing the duties of a Cook II - V4CF in the CA State Service.

Applications are available at any Employment Development Dept., or State Personnel Board. Mail completed application to San Quentin State Prison, San Quentin, CA 94964 Attn: Personnel. Applications must be postmarked by 10/14/85. For more info, contact the Food Services at (415) 454-1460 Ext. 2333. EOE.

REAL ESTATE

LAKE COUNTY, CA

Large family home plus 4 rental units in the pines. No vacancy factor. Near geothermal area. Potential for increased income. Ken Harter Realty, 3615 Lakeshore Blvd., Lakeport, CA 95453. (707) 263-4980.

Recreation Area

3 bedroom, 2 baths, small apt. downstairs, 2600 sq. feet, 10 ft. satelite. $75,000 small down-payment, A.E. Sims. 916-938-2905.

BUSINESS

PRIVATE/CAR SALE

67 MZB 250 SE superb ext/int. one family ownership. AM-FM stereo. $4,500. (415) 388-2458.

FAST FOOD STANDS

available at major regional malls. East Bay & Peninsula. Agent: (415) 871-2310.

LEGAL

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91888

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Marketex, 912 Powell St., Suite 5, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Dan Geller, 912 Powell St., Ste 5, San Francisco, CA 94108.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Dan Geller
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 27,1985.
Pub. dates: Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91455

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Ngoc Yen #2, 875 O'Farrell Street, #B, San Francisco, CA 94109:
Muoi Xuanthi Nguyen, 455 - 21st. Ave., #2, San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Muoi Xuanthi Nguyen
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 11,1985.
Pub. dates: Sept.25,Oct.2,9,16,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91489

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as E & N Industries, 1647 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, CA 94109:
Yee Kun Ng, 1661 Sacramento St. San Francisco, CA 94109.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Yee Kun Ng
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 12,1985.
Pub. dates: Oct. 9, 16, 23, 30,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91440

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as D + S Construction, 456 - 3rd Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94118:
David See Hoon Leong, 456 - 3rd. Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94118.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: David S.H. Leong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 11,1985.
Pub. dates: Sept.18,25,Oct,2,9,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91448

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1. Pasta Pronto 2. Pasta Pronto!, 490 Jefferson Street, San Francisco, CA 94109:
Donald P. Tarantino, 24 Bonnie Banks Way, San Rafael, CA 94901.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Donald P. Tarantino
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 11,1985.
Pub. dates: Sept.18,25,Oct,2,9,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 92077

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as AJ's, 420 Geary St., San Francisco, CA 94102:
Arik Sharabi, 1208 Lime Ridge Dr Concord, CA 94518.
Jasmin Sharabi, 1208 Lime Ridge Dr. Concord, CA 94518.
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Arik Sharabi
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Oct. 4, 1985.
Pub. dates: Oct. 9, 16, 23, 30,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91580

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Vinh Phat, 2379 - 42nd. Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94116:
ToHa Quan, 2379 - 42nd. Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94116.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: ToHa Quan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 16,1985.
Pub. dates: Sept.18,25,Oct,2,9,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91809

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Residential Energy Conservation & Inspection Co., 47 Beaumont Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94118:
Edward Fang, 47 Beaumont Ave San Francisco, CA 94118.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Edward Fang
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 24,1985.
Pub. dates: Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91384

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Ad-Ventures Media, 125 Hyde Street, San Francisco, CA 94102:
Lino Kwong, 1325 Bent Tree Lane, Concord, CA 94521.
Alex Gorovitz, 1704 Sandy Creek Lane, San Jose, CA 95125.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Lino Kwong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 10,1985.
Pub. dates: Sept.18,25,Oct,2,9,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91427

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Kim Do Co., 851 Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94108:
Mui A Luu, 1005 Powell St., #204 San Francisco, CA 94108.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Mui A Luu
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 11,1985.
Pub. dates: Sept.18,25,Oct,2,9,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91419

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Holiday House, 524 Union St., San Francisco, CA 94133:
Rachelle Vinson Perotti, 2057 Larkin St., San Francisco, CA 94109.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Rachelle Vinson Perotti
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 11,1985.
Pub. dates: Sept.18,25,Oct,2,9,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91879

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as H & P Trading Co., 235 Oak Street, #15, San Francisco, CA 94102:
Khon Tuyen Du, 415 Jones St., #603, San Francisco, CA 94102.
Huu Tuyen Du, 235 Oak St., #15, San Francisco, CA 94102.
This business is conducted by co-partners.
Signed: Khon Tuyen Du
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 26,1985.
Pub. dates: Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 1985.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
No. 845695
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
In the Matter of the Application of
VINCENT LEW
For Change of Name.

The application of VINCENT LEW for change of name, having been filed in Court, and it appearing from said application that VINCENT LEW has filed an application proposing that his name be changed to VINCENT LOUIE

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and directed, that all persons interested in said matter do appear before this Court in Department 1 on the 29th day of October, 1985, at 9:00 o'clock a.m. of said day to show cause why the application for change of name should not be granted.

It is further ordered that a copy of this Order be published in the East/West Chinese American Journal, a newspaper of general circulation printed in said county, at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the day of said hearing.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1985
VICTOR M. CAMPILONGO
Assistant Presiding Judge of Said Superior Court
VINCENT LEW
1917 Larkin Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
Applicant in propia persona
Pub.Dates:Sept.25,Oct.2,9,16,1985

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91640

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as China-Pacific Trading Co., 220 Montgomery St., Ste 407, San Francisco, CA 94104:
Stephen J. Redner, 15 Azalea Dr. Mill Valley, CA 94941.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Stephen J. Redner
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 18,1985.
Pub. dates: Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91682

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Decorum, 1632 B Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102:
John H. Beeler Jr. 465 Mississippi St., San Francisco, CA 94107.
Thomas J. Lennon, P.O. Box 8, Healdsburg, CA 95448.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: John H. Beeler Jr.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 19,1985.
Pub. dates: Oct. 9, 16, 23, 30,1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91732

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Sunwest Rent A Car, 627 Post Street, San Francisco, CA 94109:
Sunwest Leasing, Inc. Calif. 627 Post St., San Francisco, CA 94109.
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Sunwest Leasing, Inc. Jim Fox, President
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 20,1985.
Pub. dates: Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 1985.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91454

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Huu Danh, 875 O'Farrell Street, #A, San Francisco, CA 94109:
Quan Du, 1850-22nd. Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122.
Lang Xuan Nguyen, 1850-22nd. Ave San Francisco, CA 94122.
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Quan Du
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 11,1985.
Pub. dates: Sept.25,Oct.2,9,16,1985.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
No. 845783
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
In the Matter of the Application of
MEI LING NGAI
For Change of Name.

The application of MEI LING NGAI for change of name, having been filed in Court, and it appearing from said application that MEI LING NGAI has filed an application proposing that her name be changed to BERNADINE MEI LING NGAI

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and directed, that all persons interested in said matter do appear before this Court in Department 1 on the 30th day of October, 1985, at 9:00 o'clock a.m. of said day to show cause why the application for change of name should not be granted.

It is further ordered that a copy of this Order be published in the East/West Chinese American Journal, a newspaper of general circulation printed in said county, at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the day of said hearing.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1985
VICTOR M. CAMPILONGO
Assistant Presiding Judge of Said Superior Court
MEI LING NGAI
2232 Larking St., #202
San Francisco, CA 94109
Applicant in propia persona
Pub.Dates:Sept.18,25,Oct.2,9,1985

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 91786

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Kayleen Gift Shop, 3008 Clement Street, San Francisco, CA 94121:
Kit Lin Lo Wong, 454 - 32nd Ave. San Francisco, CA 94121.
Bo Yin Wong, 454 - 32nd. Ave., San Francisco, CA 94121.
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Bo Yin Wong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Sept. 24,1985.
Pub. dates: Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 1985.

STATEMENT OF WITHDRAWAL FROM PARTNERSHIP OPERATING UNDER FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 84398

The following person has withdrawn as a general partner from the partnership operating under the fictitious business name of LEE HONG'S HAIR STYLING at 3107 16th Street, San Francisco, CA 94103.

The fictitious business name statement for the partnership was filed on December 17, 1984 in the County of San Francisco.

The full name and residence of the person withdrawing as a partner: Chi Quang Duong, 1182 W. Hamilton #1, Campbell, CA 95008

Signed: Chi Quang Duong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of San Francisco County on August 28, 1985
Pub.Dates:Sept.18,25,Oct.2,9,1985

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR COMPREHENSIVE FLEET MAINTENANCE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ALAMEDA-CONTRA COSTA TRANSIT DISTRICT

AC Transit, a public transit agency, is seeking proposals from qualified vendors to provide a comprehensive maintenance training program for on-site delivery. The program must include, but not be limited to, employee skills assessment, development of training materials, delivery of training, program evaluations, mock-up training models (prototype, training manuals, display boards, charts, graphs, etc.), and train-the-trainer components.

Project Objectives

The training program will be purchased by the District to train employees in all facets of transit fleet maintenance operations. This project must meet the following objectives:
1. Raise the skill levels of maintenance employees;
2. Provide the District with a tested maintenance training program that can be continued independently of the contractor;
3. Expand the maintenance training capacity of the District to encompass all phases of maintenance training;
4. Expand and make uniform in-service training for new and veteran maintenance employees;
5. Demonstrate that a comprehensive maintenance training program can reduce mechanical failures, road calls, service reliability, etc.

Preproposal Conference

A preproposal conference will be held at 2:00 pm, Monday, October 14, 1985 at the District's Board Room, Room 322, Latham Square Building, 508 - 15th Street, Oakland, California. Questions regarding this particular request for proposals will be answered at this meeting.

Proposal Availability

Copies of the complete Request for Proposal package will be made available to all interested parties beginning Friday, October 4, 1985 in the Personnel Department, 508 - 16th St., Room 1200, Oakland (891-4783) between the hours of 8:30 am and 5:00 pm Monday through Friday. The deadline for submittal of responses to the RFP is 4:45 pm, Monday, November 4, 1985.

華埠人語

史丹福大學維持開除研究生原判

上期本欄評論美國國際開發總署停發原先向聯合國承諾提供千萬美元，協助中國處理人口問題的一項基金。停發的理由是『中國推行强制性墮胎的政策』。文中提及前史丹福大學研究生史提芬・摩謝（毛思迪）在中國進行研究工作『不守學術常規』在八三年二月被大學開除。摩謝及後上訴，最近該校校長堅尼迪發表七十五頁的書面意見，維持該校人類學系開除摩謝的原判。

這幾年來我們報導摩謝的動態，總覺得史丹福大學與中國當局對案情資料沒有全面公佈，使這學生可以到處指責中國人口政策，並稱他之被學校開除，『是因爲他揭露中國强制墮胎，以致中國政府向史丹福施壓力』云云。

堅尼迪校長的意見書，雖然長達七十五頁，仍是語焉不詳。據說是因爲要保護與案情無關的第三者。十月五日紐約時報刊出案情專文，指出摩謝之被開除，實與欺騙校方、誤用公款有關。以購照相機的二千美元在港購一輛汽車運進中國，當學校查問時，竟呈上僞造發票。人類學系教授又指摩謝原先對校方說要到台灣一個漁村進行調查研究，後來寫的却是中國農村報告。堅尼迪校長承認許多證據來自摩謝的蘇姓前妻，他們在八〇年離婚後蘇女士自動向大學提供多項罪證。

案情至此可謂大白，原來向史丹福大學『施壓力』的不是中國當局（當然，中國當局對摩謝的行徑自是不滿），而是恨他入骨的前妻。案情的關鍵不是台灣「時報周刊」刊出的墮胎文章和照片，而是一輛以公款購進的汽車。

可是就是因爲中國當局和史丹福大學採取消極態度，摩謝可以在這幾年間著書立說，一面欺騙美國人民，一面替自己廣開財源。

上週雷根提出讓温斯頓・洛德接任美駐華大使的任命在國會中被保守派議員攔阻擱起。據說主因是洛德對『中國强制墮胎政制沒有表示强烈的反感』云。

當年如果中國政府發覺摩謝有不軌行動時，立即把全部案情公諸於世，並且以實事求是的態度，處罰違例墮胎的診所。今天便不致受摩謝誣謗之害，保守派人士也無法抓緊這張『皇牌』來左右美中關係！

（劉池光）

8 圖書館

久不曾到圖書館翻查資料，對書目仍然存放在小木抽屜感到很意外。原以爲一切都存在電腦裡，必須在一排一排幽綠色的字行中尋找前朝文人的名和姓。木抽屜裡密密擠在一起的小紙卡，邊上已經發毛了。多少隻匆忙的手指，把它們磨平了一些，又磨平了一些。每一本書在茫茫字海裡無奈何地放棄了曾經費過設計師不少心血的封面，甚至值得炫耀的作者的名字，改由一串數字，和幾個偶然的英文字母作代表。

在永遠有徐徐暗風的儲藏間，平直的書架上，每一本書都有它固定的位置，猶如在彼岸仙遊的故人留在世上唯一的記憶，一座一座靈位。它們的一生，有的是一束長短句參差不齊的詩，有的是風捲雲起義正詞嚴的論文，有的是喃喃涓涓不厭其詳的歷史，有的是天馬行空血肉模糊的傳奇，有的只是剪不斷理還亂的點和綫。縱有千般哀怨，萬種風情，都凝固在封面與封底之間。除非有一隻好奇的手，把它們打開，否則曲本纏綿詩句不管押的韵多險多精，也都只有不聲不響，地圖册子萬里河山不管描得多秀多媚，也嫌無光無影。

圖書館是善忘的人懷舊思故的場所，也是貪婪的人企圖侵佔不屬於自己的國度的地方。覓遍縷縷芳魂，把那殘脂敗粉揉作清香一柱，在迷迷白烟中，蘇門答臘、字字雙、青銅時代和某位不幸行差踏錯的政客，成爲一則荒謬而完整的神話，在玳瑁框的眼鏡片上現了一現。

中國通訊

外籍華人與華僑可繼承大陸遺產

△北京訊：中國新聞社報導，外籍華人及華僑可繼承在大陸遺產。在辦理手續時，應備公證文書，如繼承人與被繼承人親屬關係證明書，被繼承人死亡證書，遺囑等。上述文書須經居住國的中國使館認證。繼承人因故不能親往中國辦理手續時，可委託親朋或律師代辦。如在繼承遺產時發生糾紛，繼承人可向遺產所在地的法院提起訴訟，由法院判決或裁定。

△廣州訊：由廣東省粵劇團新組成的青年實驗劇團，近日演出新劇「美人魚」，連滿四座。該劇在唱腔上加進動聽小曲，在表演上加進雜技、芭蕾舞等形式，另在佈景、服裝上也獨出心裁，使觀衆耳目一新。在當前粵劇不景氣情況下，有此賣座紀錄，出人意料云。

△福州訊：福建武夷山近發現蜂鳥，羽毛呈金黃色，頭部兩側及眼睛周圍有一藍圈。胸前也有一圈藍帶，頗像美洲蜂鳥。

△廣州訊：文化公園近投資百萬元興建漢代庭園，預計明春竣工。庭園四周城牆高築，正面門樓上站着一隻象徵吉祥的彩鳳，園內設古代集市及漢代文物展覽場，陳列馬車、龍鼎、照壁及近在象崗山發掘「越王墓」出土文物。

△杭州訊：美國狄斯耐世界近到杭州、厦門及香港等地招聘六十名學生到該樂園的「中國館」工作。工作期爲一年。「中國館」中放映三百六十度角圓形銀幕電影「中國奇觀」。還有展出秦陵兵馬俑的文物室。

△南寧訊：廣西文物工作者最近又在天等縣華隆鄉那硯山發現古代岩畫。畫中有二百多個人獸及符號，圖像均以赭紅色顏料畫成，綫條纖細，構圖簡單，形態逼眞，排列規整。據報那硯山岩畫與廣西發現的其他岩畫風格不一致。

△中山訊：中山市已成廣東省的旅遊「熱點」，去年遊客達二百萬人，今年上半年也有九十七萬人。中山市有石岐、小欖和五桂山三個旅遊中心，其中以五桂山規模最大，該中心包括中山温泉、翠亨村和長江旅遊區。去年中山市旅遊收入達五千二百萬美元。

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說故事　講歷史

第三十章

東晉偏安（四）

胡靜廬

桓温死的時候，是在穆帝逝世後，經過了哀帝（四年），廢帝（五年）、簡文帝（兩年）三個短命朝代，孝武帝司馬曜即位的那年（公元三七三年）。由江南望族謝安執朝政。桓温的弟弟桓冲是荆州刺史，與謝安同心保護帝室，東晉朝內出現前所未有的和睦氣象。本來支持東晉建立起來的西北大族，就是王（王導、王敦）、庾（庾亮）、謝（謝安）、桓（桓温）四大家族。到這時王庾兩族相繼衰落，正當是謝、桓兩族掌權的時候。謝安和王導的做法都是「鎮之以靜，群情自安」，力求各世族間的勢力平衡，而又互相牽制，所以運用得好，便能內部安定，運用失宜，就會衝突矛盾。淝水一戰（見前章第四節），謝安之所以能大敗苻堅就是內部意見一致，指揮統一，所以才能全力對外，沒有掣肘。可是孝武帝是個整天酒醉迷糊的昏君，他又重用一個同樣的酒徒，同母弟會稽王司馬道子，還引用了一批奸人作爪牙，全力排斥謝安。公元三八五年謝安死去，朝政全歸了司馬道子司馬道子又委任他兒子司馬元顯當政，於是帝室間晉孝武帝司馬道子兄弟爭奪權力，司馬道子父子間也爭奪權力，同時帝室和大士族間也爭奪權力，晉朝就開始大亂了。公元三九七年孝武帝酒醉暴卒，安帝司馬德宗接任，年幼司馬道子輔政。他們父子當權，無惡不作，政治腐敗，到了無以復加的地步。當時人們已經指出東晉王朝像在着了火的柴堆上睡覺，危亡就在眼前。可是司馬道子權令智昏，還暗想裁抑王恭的兵權。公元三四八年王恭聯合桓玄、庾楷等起兵反晉，共推桓玄爲盟主，佔據建康以西的新州郡，形成藩鎮與王室平分天下的局面。後來王恭被殺，桓玄的勢力坐大，司馬元顯知道桓玄必反，與安帝密謀於公元四〇二年下詔討伐。桓玄也控訴司馬元顯的罪狀，發兵東下，直搗建康，斬殺元顯，酖殺司馬道子自封爲太尉，都督中外軍事。第二年桓玄晉位相國，封楚王。當年他又藉口祥瑞，應在楚王，逼安帝遜位，廢安帝爲平固王，遷往潯陽（江西九江），東晉被桓玄所篡。

桓玄剛登上帝位，彭城內史劉裕便在京口糾集力量，聲討桓玄，率衆攻入建康，桓玄亡走潯陽，仍舊想挾安帝自重，退往荆州，江陵大亂，晉軍殺桓玄，劉裕又把安帝迎接還都，東晉又算復辟。劉裕以再造之功，獨專朝政。不過他知道要取代司馬政權，威望不足，國內的割據勢力也很雄厚，所以他連年北滅南燕。南平盧循之亂，收復成都。攻克襄陽，累建功勛，東晉境內在劉裕勢力下全部統一了。公元四一六年，後秦發生內亂，劉裕就率大軍，水陸并進，收復許昌、洛陽等重鎮，次年攻破長安，滅後秦國，克復了淪陷百年的關中疆土，達到前所未見的雄圖，劉裕的聲威升到頂點。安帝死，恭帝司馬德繼位，劉裕由原封宋公晉爵爲宋王。第二年劉裕逼恭帝禪位。這個偏安江南的東晉，延續了一百〇四年，就此亡國了。劉裕纂晉，建立宋朝。在北方的鮮卑族後魏也強大起來，逐漸統一了北方。於是歷史進入南北朝時代。

燼餘拾掇

蘆溝橋事變

日本人最害怕中國的團結。一九三七年初，西安事變解決，統一抗日形勢，有了一點苗頭，日本人的武裝侵略，便加緊了步伐。一月指使漢奸殷汝耕主持的「冀東自治政府」收編土匪，積極裝備擴充所屬的保安部隊。二三月間又嗾使李守信的察（察哈爾）綏（綏遠）偽軍對駐防國軍進擾。天津的華北駐屯軍（在一個獨立的國家，强行駐軍，居然稱爲駐屯軍）也不斷在北京附近作大規模演習，存心挑釁。本來在「塘沽協定」以後，中國軍隊已經撤退到順義、寶坻、蘆台以西，可是前綫守軍，與日軍侵佔的土地，也還是犬牙交錯的，儘管中國方面處處忍讓，日軍既懷着侵略的野心，藉端鬧事，也是無法相安的。

七月七日夜間，駐豐台的日軍一個中隊（等於中國軍隊的連）舉行軍事演習，這就是以蘆溝橋爲假想目標的。到了深夜，日軍突然說有一名士兵失踪，他們要進入宛平縣城搜查。駐軍是二十九軍宋哲元部的一個團，團長吉星文拒絕了他們無理的要求，日軍仍舊蠻橫地派遣部隊，對宛平縣採取包圍態勢，還從豐台方面增派援兵進行威脅。後來據說失踪的日兵是去小便，已經歸隊，然而日軍還堅持要調查原因，蠻不講理。後來負華北軍政責任的冀察政務委員屈從了日軍的要求，同意雙方會同派員調查，可是調查人員剛剛進城，日軍就開始攻擊，很明顯的，他們是要攫取宛平這個交通重鎮，扼住北京的咽喉。日本一面用訛詐手段，予取予求，佔盡了便宜，這回實在是激起了軍民的義憤，已經忍無可忍，終於抗日戰爭的第一槍打響了！

一九四三年夏，我在重慶遇見了吉星文（這時已升任師長了），談起蘆溝橋事變爆發時的情形。他說七七事變的發生，最早在七日晚間十一時日軍要求進宛平搜查失踪日兵開始，他堅決不同意這種無理的說詞，報告了當時代理冀察政務委員會委員長的北平市長秦德純（委員長宋哲元請了短假回家鄉）由他派了外交人員去日本特務機關部找負責人松井太久郎（日軍投降時，他是日本十三軍團長，京滬地區日本降軍的代表，我在上海辦受降事務時見過面）交涉，他們已同意共同到實地調查，豈知代表到宛平不到十分鐘日軍就發動了攻擊，那時已是八日凌晨四五點鐘。交戰歷一小時，日軍沒有佔到便宜，中國守軍不但堅守宛平，而且還擊退了蘆溝橋附近的日軍。全體官兵抗日情緒的堅決，作戰的勇敢，是日軍始料不及的。於是他們假意停戰，作緩兵之計，要求中國軍隊撤到蘆溝橋以西，日軍撤退到豐台，宛平縣城由保安隊駐防，避免接觸，秦德純還是屈辱的同意了，而且下達通知要部隊遵令執行，中國軍隊也真的在作撤兵準備，沒想到九日晨六時日軍突然又對宛平大舉進犯，到這時一切妥協的打算，局部謀和平的想法，完全都成泡影了。宋哲元回到北平，雖然他的態度，還在矛盾猶豫之中，日軍却向他提出了最後通牒，駐守平津的二十九軍將領馮治安，張自忠已經看到和平無望，聯名致電中央表示了抗日決心。蔣先生還派了參謀次長熊斌趕到北京，以免宋哲元受日人的包圍和脅迫，這樣才使宋哲元堅定起來。抗日的軍令統一，到這時才開始實現了。

中國在西安事變以後，可以說有了民族團結，統一抗日的基礎，蔣先生在蘆溝橋事變後表示了「對日抗戰主意既定，無論安危成敗，在所不計」的原則立場，抗日戰爭，便以蘆溝橋事變爲序幕全面展開了。

（五十七、胡靜廬）

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西藏拉薩市內的寺廟，多達一百多所，其中許多大小寺院，都是與文成公主的故事分不開的。文成公主嫁到西藏（俗話說和番），確實對吐番（唐時西藏還稱吐番，到明朝才改稱西藏）的經濟文化做了許多貢獻。據傳記所載，養蠶、釀酒、利用水力、手工刺綉等等生產技術，都是文成公主入藏時帶去的（古時公主出嫁都帶有陪嫁的臣僕，他們有的是懂技術的）。藏人非常感戴，直到現在，民間還流傳許多歌頌文成公主的民歌，在漢藏友好的歷史上，留下不可磨滅的懷念。

大昭寺始建於七世紀中葉，後經歷代增修，規模非常宏大。主殿高四層，蓋着輝煌閃耀的金頂，那是融合唐代和印度佛教的建築形式而成的，殿內二十根大庭柱，斗拱上都浮雕了精美的人物鳥獸。檐下是成排的獅身人面的伏獸塑雕，極其別緻。四周走廊和殿堂四壁，布滿了形象逼真、色彩鮮艷的藏式壁畫。大殿供的是文成公主由長安（今西安唐朝的首都）帶來的金身佛像。兩側配殿則供奉松贊干布和文成公主的塑像，儀態慈祥，望之生敬。殿前有一株唐柳，相傳是文成公主在大昭寺建成時親手栽培的，藏民對它加意培護，叫它做「公主柳」。這該是一千三百多年的古樹，現在依然枝葉扶疏。

小昭寺也在拉薩市內。據傳也是在七世紀中葉由文成公主督飭漢族工匠建造的。完全用內地漢族的寺廟形式，是深受當地人民敬仰的一座古寺。不過後代焚燬了幾次，經過重修，已非往昔面目。在文化大革命中又遭到嚴重破壞。最近一瞭望」雜誌的記載，說是已經修整一新了。這裡的鍍金佛像和壁畫，都是很著名的。

白居寺在江孜縣，是十五世紀（明朝）由地方紳士和花教喇嘛（西藏喇嘛分許多派別，著名的是黃教、紅教、花教等）共同籌建的，後來黃教勢力强大（現在流亡在印度的達賴喇嘛，就是黃教首領），也强行加入進去，於是這座寺，就成了各派共存象徵。寺內建有一座「十萬佛塔」，俗稱「八角塔」，是非常著名的。塔勢堅實，造型優美，據說是融合了印度、尼泊爾、克什米爾等外來佛教藝術，並吸收了漢族建塔的特點綜合設計的，在全中國可說是獨一無二。塔內保存了極珍貴的塑像和壁畫。據「人民日報」最近載稱「十年動亂時期（文化大革命）遭到嚴重破壞，一九七九年後，經過六年多的整修，現在以嶄新的面貌，展現在世人面前」。過去十萬佛塔的圖片，現在已很難找到，這裡刊出人民日報的攝影，讀者可以看到這種塔基塔身的形式，都是未經見到過的。

十萬佛塔

A·Z 日用英語　衣服

㈠衣服是clothes. 男人衣物名稱有襯衫（粵語恤衫）shirt 、長袄 pants或 trousers （英語因每條袄有兩袄筒，故用雙數），西裝衣袄整套suit，外衣 coat ，雨衣 raincoat ，短上衣jacket ，運動員短上衣sports jacket， 短襪 socks，長襪stockings鞋子 shoes，（鞋襪以一對計算，用雙數），領帶 tie，貼身衣（底衣）是 underwear 。

我去買衣服。I am shopping for clothes.

我想買一件襯衣和兩條袄。

I will buy a shirt and two pants.

我喜歡那件藍棉布襯衣。I like that blue cotton shirt.

這一件也不錯。This one is nice, too.

那件襯衣要多少錢？ How much is this shirt?

我正在找一件長袖襯衣。

I am looking for a long sleeve shirt.

我可以看看那件藍色襯衣嗎？

May I look at that blue shirt?

（五十七）

金山客批世情

＊無空

據專家指出：在地球赤道上空三萬三千公里處，已有一百多人造衛星在運行，且預言今後每年將有百多人造衛星送上天空。

金山客曰：展望未來，太空不「空」矣！

＊肥警

菲律賓以警察肥胖，形象不佳，强迫「肥警」減體重。

金山客曰：肥警所以形象不佳，因使人想起「民脂民膏」也。

＊三燒

美國人因抽烟致病醫療花費每年數百億元。

金山客曰：抽烟者有三燒——燒烟，燒銀紙，燒健康。

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神秘的西藏

無可否認的，《神秘的西藏》頗能滿足我們某方面的好奇心，所以若果這部紀錄片的拍攝意圖是介紹風土人情，奇峰妙景，可以算有相當成績—雖然離功德圓滿還遠。好奇心和知識當然可以從書本、圖片得到滿足，然而電影的功能，假如運用得好，又比文字和硬照更直接更有效。譬如說《神秘的西藏》最引起討論的天葬場面，單從文字和圖片的接觸，總不及映象深刻。這一點不禁使人想起電影基本功能的問題：媒介本身的特色，有時令到影片沾了光。

《神秘的西藏》工作人員的毅力和技術上的成就令人佩服，但成品却不那麼突出。一般觀衆肯定會被大昭寺、布達拉宮、晶瑩的雪山等景緻吸引，大開眼界自不在話下。製作人似乎也僅止於奇觀搜獵的要求，固此影片境界不高，眼界也低，爲迎合小市民口味而寫的通俗旁白就是明證。通俗並無不妥，不過着眼點儘是投城市人所好的小趣味，連介紹針炙時也不忘對金針大作渲染，實在使人反感。旁白以時下流行的香港粵語唸出來，口吻總覺不恰當，有種隔岸觀火的態度。把「圓寂」解釋爲「玩完」還算勉强可行，天葬一場的故作輕鬆和騎馬一場的語帶雙關便不可原諒。不僅是對銀幕上人物的不敬，也有辱銀幕後工作人員的辛勞。

以紀錄片的尺度衡量，《神秘的西藏》並不可觀。編得雜且亂，也沒有主線貫連，題目太多太廣顯然是形成它結構上不足的主因，但也因爲題目多和廣，更需要整理。少數民族的生活多姿多采，門外漢是熱切祈望知道的，《神秘的西藏》有頗入微的場面，譬如遊牧生活、朝聖等，我個人覺得比風景和古蹟更有吸引力。可是看得興趣正濃，忽然用大篇幅介紹內涵單薄的沐浴節，用意太明顯了，這麼露骨的投機色彩，實在看得目定口呆。

據說《神秘的西藏》經過多次人事更改方才完成，大概多少影響了影片的視野和品味，然而任何洗脫都是藉口。紀錄片近年有抬頭的趨勢，見解獨特的紀錄片並不難看到，以紀錄片形式爲出發點而成績甚佳的變奏也不少。這些，都加添了《神秘的西藏》帶來的意猶未盡。

《神秘的西藏》在世界戲院公映，同場加映《南拳王》。

本周推荐電影

對老電影的眷戀，應該作何解釋呢？是雛鳳不及老鳳聲嗎，還是純粹感情上發酵的偏愛？最好—也是唯一合理—的說法是：就如愛情，這是不必解釋和沒有辦法解釋的。一片真心，所以理直氣壯。

我一直强調，對我們這些鍾愛老電影的觀衆來講，三藩市是天堂。單單這個星期，單單在樂斯、約克和Strand三間戲院，由星期五至星期四，可以看的影片便有：

費里尼兩部經典作《鬼迷朱麗葉》和《路》（樂斯，十一及十二日），卓別靈的《摩登時代》和《大獨裁者》（樂斯，十三日），維斯康堤的《路格域》（Strand，十四日），盧西的《意外》和《僕人》（樂斯，十四日），褒曼的《魔術師》和《裸夜》（樂斯，十五日），范德斯的《美國朋友》（Strand，十六日），貝特魯奇的《法西斯信徒》和維斯康堤的《死於威尼斯》（約克，十六日），李奧尼的《從前在西部》（約克，十七日）。

這張名單，任何正宗影迷看見都會「噢！」和「啊！」地大呼小叫的。都是不需要介紹的影片，就像《紅樓夢》是不需要嚕囌介紹的書。《路格域》當然不能說百看不厭，但爲了維斯康堤，我想沒有人介意。《從前在西部》可能有些人會懷疑它的經典地位，然而這麼多的特寫鏡頭，這麼縱容的說故事方式，散漫之中洋溢情趣，又豈是嗜作者論的人所能放過的？

自然這張名單不是全部，它沒有包括太平洋影倉，也沒有包括華埠戲院早場的戲曲片。對心急如焚而問津的演員，希治閣的忠告通常是：「這只不過是一部電影。」人生如戲呀，一瞬間就會烟消雲散，何妨執着一些，堅持對假象的認真。可能，看電影真的是一種寂寞的活動，尤其在看老電影的時候，快樂是快樂，總難免引起事、物和人的緬懷，於是想起希治閣的教誨，更加默默無言。

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（本報訊）根據中報十月七日紐約的報導，「國際日報」發行人李亞頻女士於九月十七日爲爲台灣警備總部逮捕，乃是出自中央黨部新任祕書長馬樹禮所下達的命令。馬樹禮一般被視爲蔣經國總統的次子蔣孝武的親信。

李亞頻具有美國永久居留身份，以爲「中共宣傳」並鼓吹台灣與大陸之間的三通關係爲由被捕。九月十八日雷根總統屬下的行政機構對李氏被捕事件發出强烈抗議，並要求釋放李氏。在各方的壓力下，台灣緩和了對李氏的控詞，而且終於在九月二十六日釋放李氏。

根據該報導，李氏因兩點政治原因被捕。其一爲李氏及其先生在情治單位協助下因一筆房地產生意而大發其財，而其夫婦竟「背叛」情治單位。其二爲李氏企圖競選高雄縣縣長。而國民黨已在蔣孝武的指示下提名蔡明耀爲下任高雄縣長候選人。

該報並重印一篇目前已被查禁的「前進」雜誌於九月二十一日出版中一文。該文中指李亞頻爲國民黨內以王昇將軍爲主的支派的經紀人。王昇曾一度在台勢力極大，僅次總統。但他於三年前失勢，目前出使巴拉圭。「前進」雜誌一文中聲稱，李氏原由王昇失勢前派至美國創辦「國際日報」，以鞏固自身在黨內的地位。該雜誌指出李氏被捕也意味着國民黨內部繼續不斷的鬥爭。

到目前爲止，刊登於「前進」中的文章，尚未引起任何公開的反應。

九月二十六日台灣軍事檢察官向軍事法庭建議，給予李氏兩年的「感化教育」，即具保開釋。十月二日，軍事法庭決定將兩年「感化教育」以被其近親「保護管束」取代。法庭的宣判並沒有提及她可以自由離開台灣。

十月四日「國際日報」的社論，持續聲明李氏的清白，並呼籲台灣政府對其非法被捕之情事，作一澈底調查，並要求台灣政府作適當且必要的改革。該社論也呼籲台灣放棄施行戒嚴法，重建民主及尊重民意。

據十月九日「世界日報」報導，李亞頻可能於日內獲台灣警備總部軍法處軍事檢查官同意，離台返美。

南非情況日趨惡劣

社論

南非種族情況日趨惡劣。我們雖然遠隔數千里，事實上也不能保持沉默。

美國華人二百年來身受種族仇視的痛苦。百年前我們的先輩看到美國國會通過排華法案，看到自己國家的政府推行一個種族歧視的政策，看到白人種族主義者如何氣焰凌人。跟着的幾十年可說是無日不受種族歧視的侮辱與傷害。試問我們對南非的種族分隔政策怎能不憎惡，對南非白人政權的傲慢殘暴怎不厭恨！

我們要提醒讀者們南非的問題不單是黑白相處的問題。今天在南非還有成千上萬的華裔，和印度裔的所謂「有色人種」。政府最近設立「有色人種議會」及讓華裔跟日本裔分享「榮譽白人」的類別，但仍無法消除亞裔人士所受的種族歧視與壓力。住在美國南部的華人當會記得，昔日被視爲「有色人種」是何等滋味！

美國華人今天在爭取平等與民權當中，且勿忘在水深火熱中的黑人和夾縫中生存的南非亞裔人士。

梁寧廸里拜爾本月金山演唱

廣東籍的女中音梁寧。

（本報訊）曾於一九八四年首屆芬蘭赫爾辛基米麗亞姆·海倫國際聲樂比賽中獲首獎及第二獎的中國女歌唱家梁寧及迪里拜爾，將於十月十五日晚八時在三藩市表演藝術中心的海伯斯特劇場，舉行在美的首次演唱會。

該次演唱會是由中華藝術協會主辦，及世界事務議會北加州分會協辦。

原籍廣東的女中音梁寧及維吾爾族的抒情女高音迪里拜爾已於九月二十四抵美國費城。

該演唱會入場券有二十元、十五元及十元三種。購票請電三九二—四四〇〇。

維吾爾族的抒情女高音迪里拜爾

古蹟保留會十六日公聽

（本報訊）三藩市古跡保留諮詢委員會將於本月十六日（周三）假市府爲將華埠某處劃爲古跡保留區之提議，舉行市民公聽大會。

該項建議是根據三藩市都市計劃法則第十條所提出。若華埠某區一旦被劃爲古跡保留區，則該區的建築將不得任意拆除或改建。若欲更動具古跡價值的建築，則需經過至多九個月都市計劃委員會和市議會的審核。

公聽會將於十六日下午三時在市府2C室舉行。該委員會呼籲市民儘量以書面或發言提出意見。

該委員會將根據蒐集民衆意見，以爲提出建議的參考，再將其議案呈交都市計劃委員會及市議會表決。

「漢聲」將廣播華人移民歷程

（本報訊）一以華人移美爲背景的史料專輯—「漢聲」廣播節目，已由十月六日（周六）開始以粵語播出。

該節目是由華埠熱心人士志願製作，以訪問形式播出。每次播出一專題，歷時一小時，縷述二百多年來華人移民美國的艱辛歷程。

「漢聲」節目特請華裔歷史學家麥禮謙爲聽衆講述。麥氏爲華人移民美國的歷史專家，他曾編譯「埃崙詩集」等。

「漢聲」將於每周晚九時至十時於KQEDFM八八點五干赫播出。該節目也將於開播後的每周六晚十一時至十二時於KALMFM九一點七干赫重播。

社區消息

★基督教救世軍三藩市華埠堂及無綫電視KTSF二十六號台在上星期五晚爲墨西哥地震災民募捐聯合舉辦的「電視慈善之夜」經已圓滿結束，籌得善款超過十一萬元。另各方人士及商號捐出的物件及食品將作義賣，包括有三藩市至羅省的雙程機票；著名酒樓晚餐一席；以鴨二十隻；金猪一隻；不用墨毛筆五百套及蒙妮姐美容服務等等。華埠救世軍定於本月十二號星期六由下午二時至四時在華埠跑華街一四五〇號救世軍舉行義賣，爲籌得更多的款項。請各善長仁翁熱烈支持，慷慨解囊，發揚中華民族互助互愛的精神，共襄善舉，若有上好物品願意捐作義賣者或志願捐款人士，請與華埠救世軍聯絡，電話是四一五—七八一。五三六〇。

★華人進步會初級英文班與入籍班於八五日十月十三日（星期日）開學。報名日期十日六日上午十時至十二時，全期三個月學費十元。本會地址：華埠都板街七三七號A二樓。電話九五六—九〇五五。

★華埠路德會聖靈堂將開辦免費英語進修班。

進修課程包括有初、中、高各級英語、大學預備班、大學補習班及醫療學英語班等，並有專人預備錄音帶，爲輔助學生發音正確。秋季課程由十月十二日開始，週末上課時間爲每星期六下午二時至五時，週日上課時間根據學生需要而定

金山求才半島

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太平洋週報
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南以漠沙拉哈沙 踪萍年百人華探

從不少在非洲出土的中國古錢及破碎瓷片來分析，非洲大陸儘管與中國相距甚遠，但早在公元八世紀的東非，就有不少中國貨通行。許多早期中非間的貿易關係是由阿拉伯的商人居中承接轉運。但是到了十一世紀，中國商人很可能已在非海岸一帶建立了一些貿易站。後來，在十三世紀時，成吉斯汗據載曾遣密使玉馬達加斯加（現馬爾加什）。那是中國與馬達加斯加島首度接觸。到了十五世紀，明朝的鄭和，曾率領船隊先後在東非海岸停泊三次之多。以上種種歷史顯示，中非之間在現代文明之前已有了頻繁的接觸。後來因爲明清兩代的皇室逐漸將中國孤立起來，乃至於航海之術漸漸沒落，直到十九世紀才再有中國人重臨斯地。

大批現代中國至非的移民，多年直接到非洲大陸的東南地區。位於印度中矩馬爾加什以東五百里的茅里求斯島，在現代移民行動中佔了重要位置。歷史記載，第一位中國人抵達這塊英屬殖民地大約在一八〇〇年〇一八二六年，另有五位華人抵茅里求斯，於是形成了東非最古老的華人社區。

在那段期間，大英帝國廢除黑奴制度的呼聲愈來愈烈。農場主人不得不轉求其他途經來解決廉價勞工的來源。於是在一八二九年，非洲農場主人自檳榔嶼和新加坡僱來了第一批約僱工人。其中包括四十位華人。以後，又陸續從馬來半島早期英屬殖民地及香港運來不少約僱工人。其中多數爲印度人；少數爲華人。許多華人在合約期滿之後，留在島上，融入茅里求斯的華人社區中。該華人社區目前人口爲三萬八千人，佔了總人口的百分之零點五至百分之三。

一八四四年，在馬島附近的留尼旺島的法國農場主人從新加坡引進了七十五名苦力在甘蔗田上作工。一八四五年，又有一批苦力直接來自福建的厦門。此後，中國福建省與馬來半島的早期英屬殖民地，變成中國苦力的主要市場。不少苦力也於後日在島上定居下來。但是目前島上大約一萬五千華人中多數是在一八五〇年間抵非的華商後代。

在印度洋上的這兩塊地區，不久就成了華人殖民於非屬南沙哈拉的跳板，其中尤以毛里求斯爲甚。有關華人在非的最早記載在一八六二年，有一位英國傳教士訪馬爾加什島時曾記載着：「有一個中國人開着一家雜貨舖，那是我在這個國家所見到的第一個中國人。」一直到一八八〇年間，才陸續有中國人從毛里求斯或留尼旺島來建立馬爾加什的中國社區。在一八九六至一九〇一年間，島上的法國統治者也載來了四千三百人華工。他們多半來自印度尼西亞的東京灣和福建，而且多爲築路工人。但這批華工多數於合約期滿後被遣返國。今日大約有一萬五千名華裔馬爾加什人。

一八一五年間華人初到南非時多以手工藝人爲主要行業，其次爲約僱工人。後來自從南非德藍士瓦省發現金礦以來，許多華人自毛里求斯蜂湧而至。一九〇四至一九一〇年間，約有六萬三千名來自中國北方的華工抵非採金爲生。但在合約滿後，只殘存四萬一千人。而這些人也返回故鄉。目前在南非聯邦的九千華人，多爲自由移民之後。他們多由毛里求斯入非。

在十九世紀末期，法國、比利時及德國等也紛紛在塞內加爾、剛果自由州、法屬剛果及坦噶尼喀地僱用華工。但因華人不耐熱帶氣候和疾病，而損傷甚重。自那以後，歐洲殖民地主也不再引用華工。現今在該地區僅存的華人，有的是自由移民或從南非來的華人之後代。

如今在非洲大陸的華人人口是在六大洲中最小的一個。它的華人總數只有九萬人，比三藩市的華人總數還少。在整個非洲的華人分佈重點在毛里求斯、馬爾加什、留尼旺，和南非共和國。在非洲的華人多是廣東順德；南海（三邑）和梅縣的客家人；還有小部份的四邑人。許多華人爲商人和小型創業之人。也有一些是專業人士，更有的也有自己的工廠事業。在馬爾加什有許多華人大地主和南非的華人小地主。

在非洲的華人中，有四千多源自四邑的華人，本來住在莫三鼻。但在莫三鼻於一九七五年宣布獨立後，許多華人在財產事業被沒收後，只得往巴西、美國、加拿大及南非去。其他非洲國家的華人爲數甚微，僅得數百人。在數百人中大多爲小生意人，也有一些是農人。近來，台灣與香港也派人去經營設在西非等國的企業。

（李禮謙）

圖片：
圖爲退伍軍人金門分會新職員就職典禮後各影。中立者爲總指揮駱麟廣（李振球攝影）

聯合慈善金庫 展開八五籌款

（三藩市訊）加省國家銀行副董事長馬伯樂應聯合慈善金庫（United Way）之邀請出任八五年度金山華人募捐籌款主席，負責在華人社區推動籌款工作。馬伯樂並邀請對慈善籌款素有經驗的廣東銀行董事長孔士諤博士、金山時報總理李松光博士、建東銀行董事長吳振聲等。

該年度聯合慈善金庫募捐籌款運動八四年在金山地區募得捐款貳百五十萬元。其中有四萬元來自金山華人方面。今年目標將比去年金額增加百分之二十。因此華人社區之最低目標要達到五萬元以上。慈善募捐人人有責，金山市民每年都在努力配合募捐工作，今年情況必更爲熱烈。

聯合慈善金庫募捐宗旨是取之於僑社用之於僑社。去年該金庫補助華埠七家華人服務單位，計經費金額共六十五萬元。其中亞洲法律援助會佔十一萬五千元，華埠幼兒樂園五萬八千元，華埠青年中心四萬六千元，新僑服務中心十二萬七千元，安樂居九萬六千元，育幼之家托兒所三萬五千元，安老自助處十五萬八千元，以及華埠男青年會五萬多元與女青年會四萬多元。

馬伯樂表示八五年募捐籌款工作已獲得金山各僑團、金融工商各界熱心人仕合力協助展開工作。他呼籲各僑胞踴躍解囊，俾集腋成裘，共爲社會謀福利。

美亞協進會 獲廿萬經援

（聖荷西訊）聖塔卡羅縣美亞社區協進會心理輔導中心，在八月初旬榮獲縣政府撥款二十萬美元，作爲擴展其對印支難民精神健康服務經費。

美亞協進會心理輔導中心，歷年在南灣區服務，服務對象爲亞裔居民、東南亞移民及印度支那難民。服務範圍包括：適應新文化的需要，家庭成員相處問題，生活壓力所引起的憂慮或情緒低落問題。輔導中心有雙語人員提供預防性精神服務，及藥物治療。此次美亞協進會得蒙縣政府增加輔導中心經費，使其對亞裔居民服務，得以擴展。

美亞協進會現正徵聘專業及均等工作人員，需通曉英語及下列其中一語言：東甫寨語、寮語、華語、越語或日語。有興趣者，請將履歷寄往：美亞社區協進會，聖荷西市、麥他街五一六號（AACI：516 Martha ST. San Jo郵區號碼：九五一一二。或電四〇八—九九八—一五四四與行政主任馮梨珍小姐接洽。